



Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857

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N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
14, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

No. 19,315.

號五十五百三千九萬一第

日九初月三年申庚

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 27TH, 1920.

式拜禮

號柒廿月四年九國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

CONTREXEVILLE

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
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with E. C. Powder, a powder
which gives universal satisfaction.
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Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging
Undertaken.
Telephone 1219.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " " 15 " "
12.30 p.m. to 2.30 " " 10 " "
2.30 " " 5.00 " " 15 " "
5.00 " " 8.00 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS
Extra Car - 12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAYS
7.30 a.m.
8.00 " " 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 a.m. " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " " 15 " "
5.30 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "
6.00 " " 8.30 " " 15 " "
8.30 " " 8.00 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS
As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Vaux Road.

Season and punch tickets available for
all cars, not already full, running at the
times stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
by Cheque or Compro Order representing
Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, APRIL 22nd, 1920, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 7 A Local	No. 5 Through Express	No. 7 Local	No. 9 Through Sh. W.	No. 11 Local	No. 13 Through Express	No. 15 Local	No. 17 Through	No. 19 Local	No. 21 Through	No. 23 Local	No. 25 Through
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau) dep.	7.10	7.20	7.30	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00
SHEK LUNG dep.	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05
Shum Chun dep.	7.20	7.30	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10
Shengshui dep.	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15
Fanning dep.	7.30	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20
Tai Po Market dep.	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25
Tai Po dep.	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30
Shum Chun dep.	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35
Yau Ma Tei dep.	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40
Tai Po Market dep.	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45
Tai Po dep.	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50
Shum Chun dep.	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55
Yau Ma Tei dep.	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00
Tai Po Market dep.	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05
Tai Po dep.	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10
Shum Chun dep.	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15
Yau Ma Tei dep.	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20
Tai Po Market dep.	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25
Tai Po dep.	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30
Shum Chun dep.	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35
Yau Ma Tei dep.	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40
Tai Po Market dep.	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45
Tai Po dep.	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50
Shum Chun dep.	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55
Yau Ma Tei dep.	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00
Tai Po Market dep.	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05
Tai Po dep.	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10
Shum Chun dep.	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15
Yau Ma Tei dep.	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20
Tai Po Market dep.	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25
Tai Po dep.	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30
Shum Chun dep.	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35
Yau Ma Tei dep.	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40
Tai Po Market dep.	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45
Tai Po dep.	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50
Shum Chun dep.	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55
Yau Ma Tei dep.	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00
Tai Po Market dep.	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05
Tai Po dep.	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10
Shum Chun dep.	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15
Yau Ma Tei dep.	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20
Tai Po Market dep.	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25
Tai Po dep.	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30
Shum Chun dep.	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35
Yau Ma Tei dep.	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40
Tai Po Market dep.	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45
Tai Po dep.	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50
Shum Chun dep.	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55
Yau Ma Tei dep.	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00
Tai Po Market dep.	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05
Tai Po dep.	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10
Shum Chun dep.	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15
Yau Ma Tei dep.	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20
Tai Po Market dep.	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25
Tai Po dep.	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30
Shum Chun dep.	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35
Yau Ma Tei dep.	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40
Tai Po Market dep.	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45
Tai Po dep.	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50
Shum Chun dep.	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55
Yau Ma Tei dep.	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00
Tai Po Market dep.	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05
Tai Po dep.	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10
Shum Chun dep.	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15
Yau Ma Tei dep.	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20
Tai Po Market dep.	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25
Tai Po dep.	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30
Shum Chun dep.	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35
Yau Ma Tei dep.	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40
Tai Po Market dep.	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45
Tai Po dep.	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50
Shum Chun dep.	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55
Yau Ma Tei dep.	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00
Tai Po Market dep.	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55	15.05
Tai Po dep.	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10
Shum Chun dep.	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55	15.05	15.15
Yau Ma Tei dep.	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20
Tai Po Market dep.	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55	15.05	15.15	15.25
Tai Po dep.	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30
Shum Chun dep.	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55	15.05	15.15	15.25	15.35
Yau Ma Tei dep.	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30	15.40
Tai Po Market dep.	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55	15.05	15.15	15.25	15.35	15.45
Tai Po dep.	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30	15.40	15.50
Shum Chun dep.	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55	15.05	15.15	15.25	15.35	15.45	15.55
Yau Ma Tei dep.	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30	15.40	15.50	16.00
Tai Po Market dep.	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55	15.05	15.15	15.25	15.35	15.45	15.55	16.05
Tai Po dep.	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30	15.40	15.50	16.00	16.10
Shum Chun dep.	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55	15.05	15.15	15.25	15.35	15.45	15.55	16.05	16.15
Yau Ma Tei dep.	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30	15.40	15.50	16.00	16.10	16.20
Tai Po Market dep.	14.35	14.45	14.55	15.05	15.15	15.25	15.35	15.45	15.55	16.05	16.15	16.25
Tai Po dep.	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30	15.40	15.50	16.00	16.10	16.20	16.30
Shum Chun dep.	14.45	14.55	15.05	15.15	15.25	15.35	15.45	15.55	16.05	16.15	16.25	16.35
Yau Ma Tei dep.	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30	15.40	15.50	16.00	16.10	16.20	16.30	16.40
Tai Po Market dep.	14.55											

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 Pussyfoot Parade—one step
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 By the Camp-fire—Song
 Blue Eyes Waltz
 Nobody's Boy—selection
 The Tango Rock—Novelty Dance
 Indianola—Fox-trot
 Love Eternal—Waltz
 Ja-Da—Song
 In the land of beginning again—song
 Brad Pie Revue—Selection
 As you were—Selection
 The Eclipse—Selection

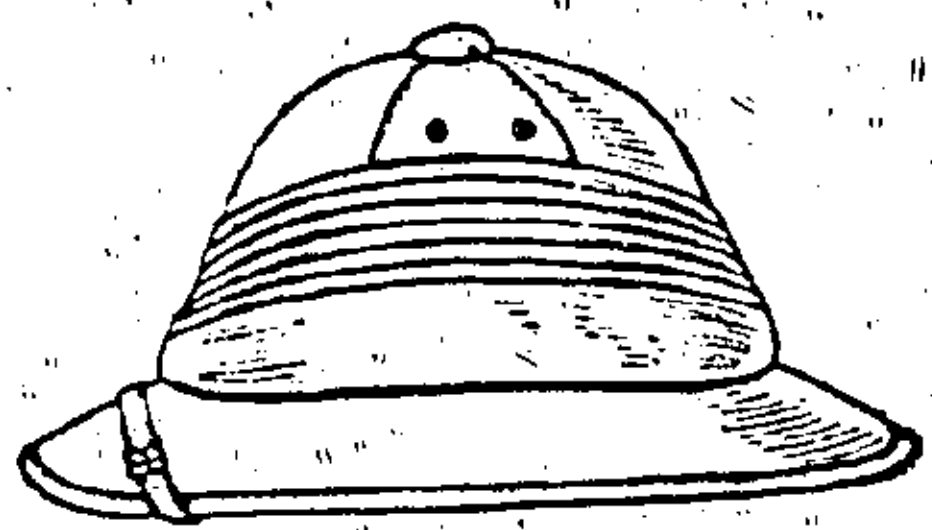
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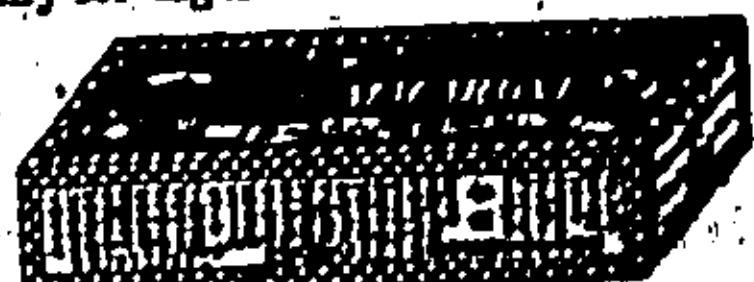
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109

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THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF VLADIVOSTOK.

SOME DETAILS OF THE COUP.

On the night of April 4th, the city of Vladivostok was occupied by Japanese troops. According to a cable received by the *Japan Advertiser*, occupation was based on "the pretext that Japanese soldiers had been attacked by the Russians, and that this made it necessary to disarm all the Russian troops in the city and its vicinity." Practically all the streets of the city were used as a battleground for the Japanese military demonstration, which lasted about eight hours. The Japanese used rifles, machine-guns and artillery, firing in all directions.

Two Czechoslovak soldiers were killed by the Japanese and five wounded. Probably fifty Russians were killed, while thousands of Russian troops were taken prisoner by the Japanese. Many of these are being released. The Japanese casualties were two dead and ten wounded. The attitude of the population, as a result of the Japanese coup, has become one of intense suppressed hatred. Heretofore the Russians have regarded the Japanese only with a passive dislike. The spirit of the city presses fresh troubles for the occupying forces.

During the occupation and on the day following, the civilian population of the city was handled and browbeaten by the Japanese troops and gentlemen in a manner comparable only to the treatment accorded the Koreans.

One notable incident of the occupation occurred when Russian soldiers, wearing old British uniforms, were tied with ropes to the main streets of Vladivostok.

The Allied diplomats here have been holding frequent meetings, but have been unable to obtain from the Japanese little information regarding the real reasons for the starting of hostilities or the intentions of the Japanese command.

In spite of the statement issued by the Japanese, that the fighting began when Japanese patrols were attacked by Russians there is no conclusive evidence here that provocation was given by the Russians.

Officials of the Vladivostok Provisional Government returned to their battle-scarred offices on Tuesday. Their first step was to issue a protest to Japan, but the Medvedev Government states that it will hold all the Allies responsible for this tragical result of the Entente intervention.

The correspondent in his cable, describes the military occupation of Vladivostok as a great blunder, crowning all the other errors made by the Japanese military authorities in Siberia. The following further details were obtained by the *Japan Advertiser* from a man who arrived in Japan from Vladivostok.

According to this man, who saw much of the coup of April 4th and 5th, Japan committed one of the most monumental blunders in her history and that without even the shadow of justification.

"RUSSIAN SOLDIERS HAD BEEN SENT AWAY."

To make matters all the more serious for the Japanese military powers, who planned and engineered the coup," he said, "very few Russian soldiers were taken prisoners, because on the Saturday night, preceding the seizure of the town the soldiers were ordered into the hills by the Zemstvo officials. They knew for four days before according to a member of Medvedev's council, that the Japanese were planning the overthrow of the Revolutionary Government and that they intended to disarm all the Russian troops. The council was called into session and it was shown that any attempt at resistance in the city of Vladivostok would be futile in view of the fact that the Japanese had a superior fighting force and practically had the city at their mercy. The soldiers were accordingly dispatched from the city and told to get into the hills where they had a fighting chance.

The cadets at the naval college on Golden Horn alone refused to leave the city and when the Japanese came to take over the place they resisted. They did not have a chance, and were mowed down with machine-gun fire. Many were killed in the action and the Japanese troops took over the college and the vast naval yards and drydocks as well as the naval hospital. Naval Headquarters, on the corner of Svetlanskaya and Peter the Great Street, on the top of which building the government wireless apparatus is located, was also seized. The headquarters of the Zemstvo Government at Svetlanskaya and Alekseyevskaya was the point of a most severe attack, and the building was riddled with bullets although the resistance offered was very slight and of short duration.

SEIZURE MADE AT MIDNIGHT.

Sunday night the city was quiet as usual and the Russian patrols were on duty in various parts of the city. Two Japanese soldiers, according to rumours current in Vladivostok, were sent out with instructions to pass through the territory occupied and patrolled by the Russians. They were to pay no attention to the challenge of any sentries, and if molested to return and report the matter to headquarters. When they entered the area guarded by the Russians they were challenged and, refusing to obey the challenge, were fired upon.

This brought the Japanese troops from all their barracks and at 12 o'clock midnight, Sunday, and 6 o'clock Monday morning the Japanese seized every public building in the city and when the people came on the streets in the early hours of the morning the Japanese flag was flying and the red flag of the Soviet was nowhere to be seen. The Japanese made no attempt to arrest the Zemstvo officials. The few soldiers remaining in the city, besides the naval cadets, were taken prisoners and detained. A raid was then made on all the Korean colonies in the vicinity and they were herded like cattle through the streets to places of detention.

RUSSIANS NOT SURPRISED.

The move of the Japanese, according to a prominent official of the Zemstvo, was expected in Russian headquarters. On Saturday they were parleying about more barracks for the quartering of the Japanese troops, and the Zemstvo government had promised to grant the demands of the Japanese staff. In the meantime a trainload of Russian soldiers had been sent out of the city and companies of other troops had marched into the hills. This militia, equivalent to a civilian police, and the naval cadets as well as a few details of guards were all that were left of the revolutionary troops when the seizure of the city was made at midnight on Saturday.

By 10 o'clock Monday morning the streets were crowded with people. There was no disorder of any kind and no attempt to molest the Japanese soldiers who were guarding all the public buildings that had been seized and upon which the Japanese flag was flying. There was a quiet sullenness written on the faces of all Russians and murmuring against what was termed a most unjust for action.

On Tuesday morning the Japanese headquarters issued a proclamation declaring that the action of the Japanese command had been necessitated by the attack made on a Japanese patrol and on the Japanese garage, opposite the Russian Cathedral.

Wednesday morning, says *The Advertiser's* informant, "there was a meeting of various Allied representatives in Vladivostok, and the members persuaded the Japanese to give up the control of the civil government and permit the Russian state to again assume its function. That same day the Japanese issued another proclamation announcing that they would surrender the civil authority and allow the Government to function as usual. Whether this was carried out or not is unknown."

FEW ALLIED TROOPS IN CITY.

Practically all the Allied troops besides the Japanese and Czechs have left the city. There is one detachment of Americans numbering about 30 soldiers who are waiting for the *Mount Vernon*. This transport has been detailed to take the German prisoners, held by the Americans in Siberia to their native land. The 50 soldiers are remaining in Vladivostok to take care of the prisoners. On Monday morning they were given orders to appear on the streets without any side arms and to make no comment on the turn affairs had taken in the city.

The Czechs are now in possession of the American base at the head of Golden Horn Bay. It is estimated that there are between 20,000 and 40,000 of them in the city at the present time. They interfered in no way with the Japanese occupation and took no part in the seizure of the city.

There is considerable fighting going on north-west of Vladivostok along the railroad, but the reports coming into Vladivostok are meagre. It is known that there are 25,000 Russian troops at Nikolai and that there are many garisons stationed along the Ussuri railroad from Vladivostok to Khabarovsk. What ever news is coming into the city is controlled by the Japanese as they seized the telegraph station just as soon as they took over the government.

The *Japan Gazette*, in the course of a leading article on the subject of "Near Vladivostok," but containing no direct reference to the Japanese occupation remarks:

"The public may be advised to accept with caution coming from Vladivostok and East Siberia generally much of the volume of reports. One point in the situation seems on beyond all else and should guide the judgment, namely, that a state of anarchy exists in Far Eastern Russia as elsewhere in Russia. There is no Soviet Government, which no Western Government, nor China, or Japan, has recognized; there is a Social Revolutionary Party that claims authority, together with an anti-Bolshevik Party led formerly by Denikin and the late Koltchak; there is a Zemstvo Government; there are Green, Cadet, Anarchist, Minority Socialist, Social Democratic, Labour, Co-operative, and other Parties without end, all claiming some right to rule and each making confusion worse confounded. Somewhere behind and beneath is the Monarchical Party, which is only waiting an opportunity to leap once more into the saddle. In fact, Russia, as it was, exists no more; there is no National Government; the country is accordingly in a condition of no-Government or anarchy. In such circumstances it is naturally almost impossible to learn the true conditions of the country, because the latter is naturally divided up among partisans all of whom can be seen only through their own coloured spectacles. To some the arrival of armed Allies would be welcomed as a 'light for sore-eyes,' as heralding order and stability once more; for others in the same neighbourhood, such an arrival would mean a serious menace to license in action and would therefore be something to misrepresent as thoroughly as possible. In fact, as almost every one of the many Russian factions desires absolute licence to carry out its theories, the probability is that the appearance of anybody or anything representing settled government would be regarded by some section of Russians as anathema and a fair target of attack. This is the danger which any alien national or national taking any action in Russia these days must expect to encounter."

The average Russian is a great conversationalist, if not a great orator, and he is nearly always a strong partisan of the group or other. A correspondent in East Siberia, trained to sift news, would probably have an almost impossible difficult task there just now, but it would be an El Dorado for the amateur correspondent. Nevertheless, "great is the truth and it will prevail"—eventually, it should be remembered, however, that in the meantime, it is well to discount news of a violent partisan complexion from such News Exchanges as Vladivostok.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

YOKOHAMA STEVEDORE COOLIES CAUSE TROUBLE.

EXTRAORDINARY DEMANDS.

OVER 120 VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

The *Japan Gazette* of April 9th contains the following in reference to the strike of harbour coolies at Yokohama:

Some 3,000 coolies employed by local stevedores are still "going easy" pending a definite reply from their employers as to the demands advanced for more pay. Yesterday a conference was held between representatives of the coolies and the employers, and the latter promised to give a definite reply to the demands not later than the 13th inst. It was agreed that during this interval the men should continue their work as usual.

The principal points in the demands are that the rate of wages, which is now fixed at Y.3, shall be raised by 20 per cent.; that the time between sunset and midnight, and between midnight and dawn be each regarded as a day and paid for accordingly; that in stormy weather and during a snow-fall an extra 50 per cent. be paid; that 20 per cent. extra be paid when engaged in handling sulphur, fertilizers, oil, beans, salmon, ice, coal, coke, and other articles which are considered harmful from a sanitary view-point, and that should a coolie die while at work the employer shall give Y.200 to his bereaved family, and that if injured while at work the employer shall pay all hospital and other expenses.

A member of the Stevedores' Employment Agency in port, interviewed, expressed doubts as to whether the demands were approved by the various shipping companies. The wages of the coolies now range from Y.2.80 to Y.3.00, and if employed in night work they are able, with the present pay, to earn over Y.100 per month.

This morning the Stevedores' Employment Agency discharged twenty-four of the ringleaders.

There are at present in port 11 Japanese, seven British, one French, and 15 American vessels, so that the action of the coolies is seriously affecting work in the harbour.

JAPANESE IN SIBERIA.

FIGHT WITH BOLSHEVICS.

Tokio, April 19th.

The following statement was issued by the War Office to-day:

"The Fujii detachment, which defeated about 1,000 Bolshevics in the vicinity of Pobjona on April 11th, camped in the neighbourhood the same night and continued its advance on Chita on April 12th. *En route* it received a report that about 1,500 Bolshevics, infantry and cavalry with two field guns, were pressing on the Russian troops stationed to protect Verkhnechinskoye. The detachment at once counterattacked, defeated and pursued the enemy. Verkhnechinskoye was occupied in the evening. In this battle the Japanese lost one officer and four men wounded and one killed. The enemy casualties appear to have been large. One hundred bodies were found scattered along the highroad. The Japanese captured four machine-guns, 150 rifles and a large number of waggon loads of food-stuff and clothing. In this way the attempt by the Bolshevics to advance from the Ingoda valley toward the north-west of Chita and to threaten Chita has been entirely frustrated. No Bolshevics are in sight in the plains to the west of Chita and in the Chita valley."

JAPANESE OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Tokio, April 20th.

The Foreign Office issued a statement last night which it says "is intended to counteract reports circulated by Russians at Vladivostok laying the blame on the Japanese for the instigation of the outbreak of 5th April." The Foreign Office asserts that "notwithstanding the full agreement existing between the Japanese and Russians, the latter on the night of 5th April fired upon Japanese sentries at Vladivostok. The Japanese commander before retaliating requested them to stop shooting, but the firing redoubled, whereupon the Japanese replied." "Russian troops," the statement proceeds, "raided the Japanese barracks and attacked the residence of the commander of the Japanese expedition; therefore the Japanese decided to disarm the Russian troops at Vladivostok and also those in the Maritime Province whose attitude towards the Japanese had been even worse than that of the Russians at Vladivostok."

The statement goes on to maintain that the Russians had "evidently deliberately planned" to attack the Japanese as soon as all the American and other Allied troops had left Vladivostok. Had the Japanese commander not acted as he did, the Foreign Office declares, "hundreds of innocent Japanese and other foreign residents as well as Redanti-Russians would undoubtedly have been slaughtered."

After asserting that the reports that the Japanese cruelly treated women, children and wounded are "absolutely unjustified," the statement concludes, "The Japanese were forced to act as they did in self-defence. Their action has no political significance, because the Japanese authorities do not seek any political influence or territory. It is understood that a joint conference of the Russian and Japanese authorities is now amicably discussing the points of settlement."

AMERICA AND JAPAN. WORK OF THE RELATIONS COMMITTEE.

The following statement, covering the general purposes and accomplishments of the Japanese-American Relations Committee, has been given to the Press:

"Recently the relations of the United States of America and Japan have been anything but satisfactory. Misunderstanding and distrust are creeping into the minds of the two peoples, thus causing anxiety to those who have concerned about the welfare of the two nations."

"For the explicit purpose of improving this unwholesome situation, the Japanese-American Relations Committee was organized for both countries, and in April, 1919, Mr. Alexander and Mr. Lynch, representing the American side of the Committee, made a special trip to Japan to arrange for a joint conference in Tokyo in 1920 to frankly and freely discuss questions relating to the Japanese ownership and leasehold of land in California, exchange professors and communications. Such is a brief account of the processes through which this joint conference took place."

"In pursuance to the agreement Mr. Alexander and his colleagues—Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Mr. W. N. Moore, Mr. William T. Sedgwick, Mr. Loyall A. Osborne and Mr. Walter L. Clark—representing the Japanese Relations Committee of Commerce, arrived in Japan on March 16th. This is Mr. Alexander's second visit to Japan in connection with this mission. Here it ought to be noted that Mr. Alexander has come to Japan as the head of the mission in spite of his ill health on account of his great interest in this matter."

"The above committee has met together with the Japanese Committee in the assembly hall of the Bankers Club every morning from 9.30 to 12.30 o'clock, deliberating on the questions referred to, with a few additional questions, such as publicity, industry, trade and trade arbitration. The following is a brief summary of the results of the conference:

"1. Japanese Ownership of Land and Immigration. There are two vital questions which have been the two peoples. Therefore, the Joint Committee gave the most careful attention to these subjects and spent several days freely exchanging views on them, and finally reached the conclusion that the committee on both sides will use their utmost endeavours for the solution of these burning questions."

"2. The Co-operation of Capital.—The best way to cement the relations of the two countries is to enter into economic relations. Such enterprises have already been started in Japan and the results are most satisfactory, although there is plenty of margin for improvement and development. Members of the conference have agreed to take steps for the extension of this enterprise."

"3. Cable Communication. Cable communication falls far short of our expectations. No satisfactory communication, as a diplomacy of commerce can be carried on if it is left as it is now. There is a glaring need for the betterment of this agency. Therefore it is the sense of this conference that proper steps be taken to form a plan for the necessary improvement."

"4. Exchange of Professors.—Needless to say there comes great benefit from the exchange of professors. In order that this enterprise can be satisfactorily conducted, it is important that certain universities be selected where the professors shall be established and the exchange of professors can be carried on. In connection with this enterprise a method of publicity should be devised."

"5. Trade, Especially Trade Arbitration.—There is danger that the good relations of the two countries may be jeopardized on account of disputes that may arise from commercial complications. Therefore it is highly advisable to create an agency for the purpose of arbitrating such disputes. The conference encourages and endorses most heartily the establishment of such an agency."

"6. Industry.—The labour question has a direct relation to industry and it is of an international nature. It is highly important that one country should learn from the experience of the other in dealing with the labour situation, as the economic conditions of each country differ from those of the other. It is most helpful for Japan to get data concerning the labour question from the United States of America, in order that the former may learn a great deal from the latter for perfecting the peaceful relations of capital and labour."

"After the eight days of the conference, the Joint Committee was dissolved with many expressions of mutual esteem and satisfaction over the work accomplished. It was the general sentiment that a beginning had been made by the conference that might lead to a possible solution of some of the international difficulties between Japan and the United States."

DRUNKENNESS AND CRIME.

The House of Lords has delivered judgment allowing an appeal by the Crown from a judgment of the Court of Criminal Appeal reducing a verdict of murder to one of manslaughter in the case in which a night watchman, who was drunk, accidentally suffocated a girl whom he was violating. The Court held that the Judge of Assize had not properly directed the jury on the law relating to criminal responsibility in cases of drunkenness because he had not pointed out that the presumption that a drunken man must intend the natural consequences of his acts might be rebutted by showing that his mind had been so affected by drink that he was incapable of knowing that what he was doing was likely to inflict serious injury.

A DEAL IN FUR. TRANSACTION OUT OF COURT JURISDICTION. AN INTERESTING JUDGMENT.

The Acting Puisne Justice, Mr. J. R. Wood, delivered a somewhat interesting judgment yesterday, in a civil action in which the Tak Shing Loong firm of No. 16, Landale Street, Hongkong, claimed from Messrs. Nordisk Fjerfabrik, Ltd. of Shanghai, Canton, the sum of \$800, being money wrongfully deducted by the defendants from the plaintiffs' account of February 2nd, 1920.

Mr. T. Rowan (of Mr. J. H. Gardner's Office) appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. M. H. Turner (Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston) for the defendants.

In opening his action at the original hearing, Mr. Rowan said that on January 6th, 1920, the defendants gave an order to the plaintiff for certain furs or skins. The furs in question were duly delivered on the 27th January, 1920 and plaintiffs held the receipt. The agreed price was \$2,222, less 2 per cent., making it a sum of \$2,177.56. The plaintiffs applied for the payment of this sum on the 25th of January. The order was given in Hongkong and the goods were delivered in Hongkong, but the demand for payment was made in Canton. There was a dispute and the defendants refused to pay the total amount and claimed the right to deduct \$600. This claim was made on the 25th January. There were several days of heated argument, and ultimately the plaintiffs agreed to accept the sum of \$2,177, less the \$600, provided that the defendants gave them a receipt for \$600. The defendants, in short refused to pay anything unless the plaintiffs agreed to accept the \$600 less. This was the first transaction the plaintiffs had had with defendants.

Mr. Turner, interrupting, said it was not the first transaction. There had been dealing through a broker and it was because of these dealings that the defendants deducted the \$600.

Continuing, Mr. Rowan said that the broker referred to by Mr. Turner was not a broker, but was a purchasing agent. There had been no direct transaction between the plaintiffs and the defendants.

The judgment was as follows:—
In this case the plaintiffs are a Chinese firm trading in this Colony and the defendants are a Danish firm, trading in Canton. The plaintiff firm sold and delivered goods to the defendant firm in Hongkong on the 27th January last. On the 20th January, Yeung Fung Pan, a partner in the plaintiff firm, went to Canton, and there applied to Mr. Jeppesen, the manager of the defendant firm, for payment of the sum due for the goods supplied (\$2,177.56).

On receiving this demand for payment, Mr. Jeppesen refused to pay the account in full at that time. He said (in effect), "I previously over-paid your firm \$750 in October last, and unless you allow me to make a deduction of \$600 on this present account, I shall pay you nothing, until we have settled our differences in the Hongkong Courts."

It appears that a certain Chinese, trading under the name of Shang Cheung, and spoken of in these proceedings as a "broker" had in a series of transactions bought goods from the plaintiffs' firm (and also from other firms in the Colony) and had re-sold those goods on his own account to the defendant firm in Canton. Shang Cheung died last autumn. At the time of his death, he was owed a sum of money by the defendant firm and he himself owed money—totaling to a larger amount—to his creditors in Hongkong. The defendant firm at that time acknowledged an indebtedness to the estate of the deceased amounting to \$4,200 or thereabouts. The creditors of the deceased (including a partner in the plaintiff firm on this occasion not Yeung Fung Pan) went to Canton; and the affairs of the deceased were arranged in the office of the defendant firm. A son of the deceased was a party to the arrangement. Exactly what transpired is not clear. But the defendant firm paid the amount it then admitted to be due from itself to the estate of the deceased and that amount was divided proportionally to their claim against the estate, among the body of creditors—each creditor in fact receiving then 50 per cent. of his claim. The creditors themselves in the office of the defendant firm compiled a receipt (put in as an exhibit in these proceedings and marked exhibit D) which document remained in the custody of the defendant firm. The creditors received these amounts in full settlement of their claims against the estate of the deceased. Subsequently to the completion of this arrangement, the defendant firm discovered that they had miscalculated their debt to the deceased and that they in fact had owed some \$2,000 less than they had paid. Of this amount paid in excess, \$750 had been received by the plaintiff firm. It is this over-payment, which was the basis of Mr. Jeppesen's claim to make a deduction from the plaintiff account, on the 25th January.

It is to be noted that the sale which has given rise to this present action, is the first direct transaction between the parties. Whether the defendant firm initiated this transaction after or before the discovery of the mistake in their own accounts, there is no evidence to show. This question was not put to Mr. Jeppesen. But in view of the fact that the goods were supplied on the 27th January and the claim to deduct advanced on the 25th January, it would appear not unlikely that the defendant firm's order for the goods was subsequent to the discovery.

On the 30th January, Yeung Fung Pan was accompanied in Canton by a fellow creditor of the defendant firm (who had been also a creditor of the deceased "broker," and a party to the settlement of his affairs). Both men were met by a claim on the part of the defendant firm to deduct from their account. Both spoke the Mandarin dialect only and communication between them and the manager of the defendant firm was through an incompetent interpreter who spoke Cantonese and a little Mandarin. They protested against any deduction and a discussion ensued which continued through two days. Chinese New Year was approaching. They were naturally anxious to collect their dues on that account. Finally, finding the manager of the defendant firm obstinate, Yeung Fung Pan gave to the defendant firm a receipt for the full amount due to the plaintiff firm (Exhibit B) (\$2,177.56) accepting at the same time the cheque of the defendant firm for \$1,577.56 and a receipt as follows: (Exhibit C) "2nd February, 1920. Received from Tak Shing Loong (i.e., the plaintiff's firm) the sum of six hundred dollars (\$600) provided that the defendants gave them a receipt for \$600. In last account, and we hereby certify that we have squared up all accounts till date with said firm.

For Nordisk Fjerfabrik, Ltd. (i.e., the defendant firm).
(Signed) J. JEPPESEN,
Manager.

The parties no doubt found it hard to understand one another. The manager of the defendant firm understood that both sides were satisfied to close their mutual accounts on this basis. Yeung Fung Pan states that, what he did, he did under protest, and in the hope of pressing his demand for the sum in dispute by legal action at a later date.

The present proceedings have resulted. It seems to me that the plaintiff firm, through their representative on the 2nd February formally, and after due meditation and after consultation with friends, gave to the defendant firm a full discharge from their obligations under the contract between the parties for the sale of goods; and that in doing so they did not accept a smaller sum of money in lieu of a larger sum, but accepted a cheque for a part of the sum due and a receipt from the defendant firm for a sum equivalent to the balance; that these documents constituted a legal payment of the debt; and that this transaction between the parties was then closed.

This Court has been asked to reopen the transaction and to give judgment for the plaintiff firm for the balance unpaid by the cheque as "the balance unpaid of the price of goods" sold and delivered on the ground that consent to close the transaction was obtained from Yeung Fung Pan by coercion. In my opinion the attitude assumed by the manager of the defendant firm may be criticised as high-handed and not remarkably scrupulous. I acquit him of fraudulent intention; but he appears to me, without scrutinizing the position very carefully, to have acted on the unsound assumption that he was entitled to recover a sum of money, paid under a mistake, from the plaintiff firm. However, whatever action he adopted at this time, the plaintiff firm's representative gave his consent with a due appreciation of the position as he understood it. It was open to him to have left Canton without accepting payment; and to have sued for damages for breach of contract. The material is not available, on which it is possible to estimate whether his final decision was or was not in his best interest at the time. Anyhow he elected to "compromise" the claim, and his election cannot now be disturbed.

He entered at the same time a protest, which I think may be expressed fairly as follows: "I discharge you from your obligations under that contract for the sale of goods; but if on my return to Hongkong, after taking legal advice, I find that, though you are so discharged, I have still a legal claim against you, I shall pursue it."

I find then that the plaintiff firm's representative closed the transaction with justifiable indignation; but, both fraud and coercion being absent, the plaintiff firm is bound by what he did.

This Court has jurisdiction over so much only of the plaintiff's claim as relates to the contract made by the parties within the Colony for the sale of goods. Any cause of action which the plaintiffs may now have against the defendant firm for money "had and received" in Canton appears to me to have arisen wholly outside the Colony.

With some regret, therefore, I enter judgment for the defendant in this matter with costs.

INJUNCTION AGAINST DR. WU TING FANG.

INTERESTING ACTION PENDING.

An action is being heard in the Supreme Court on Friday in which Dr. Wu Ting Fang, Finance Minister of the Canton Military Government, is applying for an order from the Court against the interim injunction granted in Hongkong last week to prevent the removal by Dr. Wu of any moneys deposited in his name in the Bank of Hongkong, on the ground that the injunction so granted is "frivolous and vexatious."

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Mr. C. G. Alabaster, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin are appearing for Dr. Wu Ting Fang and the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. Eldon Potter for the Canton Military Government.

The money in the Hongkong bank amounts to \$2,000,000.

In an affidavit he has filed, Dr. Wu admits possession of the money, but says he will not allow the improper use of Government money.

CASES AT THE MAGISTRACY.

OPIMUM.

A Chinese was charged, in Mr. Smith's Court, yesterday, with being in unlawful possession of 14 taels of opium.

The Police proceeded to a house in Connaught Road to execute a search warrant and while ascending the staircase met defendant who was searched. The drug was found concealed round his waist.

Defendant gave the old excuse that he was engaged to carry the drug. He was fined \$300.

RETURNED BANISHEE.

A Chinese was charged with returning from banishment before the expiry of his term.

Consequent on several convictions for larceny, this man was sent out of the Colony with instructions that he should not return for three years. He was, however, found in the city a few days ago working as a coal collier.

Defendant, who said he came in search of a claimant, was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

SNATCHING.

A Chinese snatched a fountain pen from a comrade in Queen's Road Central on Sunday and found himself in the hands of a constable before he could make off. He was yesterday sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

DISHONEST POSTMAN.

The postman, who was charged with stealing a letter from the post box at the foot of Peak Road, has been sentenced to three months' hard labour.

STABBING AFFRAY IN BARRACKS.

INDIAN SOLDIER IMPRISONED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, an Indian soldier of the 22nd Punjab was charged with stabbing a comrade of the same regiment.

Capt. A. K. Sen Gupta, I.M.S., said that he examined complainant at the hospital and found a wound on the outer side of the right arm, and two wounds on the back which were probably caused by a moderately sharp and long instrument. They were not very serious wounds.

Complainant stated that at 9.15 p.m. on April 19th he was in his room in the barracks when defendant came up to him and a ked him to put out the lights. He refused and a quarrel ensued. The matter was reported to an Indian Officer and the difference was settled. About 10.45 the same night witness was sitting on the verandah when he was attacked by defendant, who stabbed him. Witness called for help and defendant ran away.

Defendant denied that he stabbed complainant, but admitted that there had been a quarrel between them.

Mr. Hutchison sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

ATTEMPTED ARMED ROBBERY.

THREE MEN ARRESTED.

A number of men, armed with knives, attempted to break into a house in Kowloon City on Sunday night. The occupiers, however, who were up at the time, managed to raise an alarm before an entry could be effected, resulting in arousing the whole neighbourhood. The Police immediately surrounded the district and were successful in arresting three of the men after a struggle. The men will be produced at the Magistracy after the holding of an identification parade.

HONGKONG'S HOUSING QUESTION.

REV. J. KIRK MACONACHIE'S IMPRESSIONS.

GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN CULPABLY REMISS.

The Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie, Pastor of Union Church, is leaving for home to-day on holiday. On Sunday morning he gave from the pulpit an address on "Seven Years' Impressions of Hongkong." In the course of it Mr. Maconachie made the following reference to the housing for Europeans in the Colony:—"I have not been silent on that and need not enlarge on it now. The impressions I have gathered from full observations are distressing. I shall be obliged to confess in England that families thinking of coming here may be hard put to it to find a roof to cover them; that they will have to compete for what housing there is with an unlimited non-British population which finds Hongkong desirable and can outbid most of us when it comes to buying sites or contracting for rent; that the competition is unrestricted unless one can afford to live on the top levels and finds it convenient to do so; and that the only remedy suggested so far is the magic word 'Kowloon,' which has disadvantages of its own. In my judgment, the situation is preposterous. Our Government in the past has been culpably remiss, and after one experience of peaceful penetration already, it is surely extreme folly to permit another to go on before our very eyes. It matters nothing how many houses you build or where you build them, if all the world is free to occupy them. No real remedy for the difficulty can possibly be found unless some sufficient area or areas be set aside for British occupation. If I say anything like this someone writes to the Press line, but really that is most unjust. It is not a question of colour at all but purely and simply one of arithmetic, and I should say just what I have said if the majority against us Britons in this British Colony happened to be as white as ourselves."

PILGRIM TRAGEDY OF HONAN.

A FANATICAL OUTBURST.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED IN BURNING COURTYARD.

The correspondent of the N.C. Daily News, writing from Kaifeng, Honan, on April 14th, says:—

A tragedy of very considerable proportions occurred in this city yesterday. Since the Festival of Ching Ming there have been pilgrims from the country in great numbers. These "Hsiang-ze" as they are called are mainly composed of elderly women, who come in to worship in the city temples, at these special times of the year. As they are always the credulous kind they readily fall a prey to the intrigues of more crafty people, especially if the trap is a religious one.

A TRICE SON OF HEAVEN.

This year a certain group of men, either from religious design or from religious conviction, have presented a True Son of Heaven—Chen Long Chen 1st or True Son of the Heavenly Dragon—for the worship of these country guests. In several places of the city this particular cult has been encouraged, and a considerable following gained. Apart from the ordinary rites of burning incense and paper, considerable ritual pageants read at their religious observances, and the idea has been developing that these rites would render the worshippers impervious to weapons of all kinds. These ideas are of course not new, as they were held by the White Lily society during the Boxer troubles.

As these people were enabled to collect very much money in offerings from the devotees, they rented large quarters, especially in the north-east residential portion of the city, and in these quarters they lived day and night, preparing for the enthroning of the Son of Heaven, and his queen—Sun Ku Niang—a young lady of about 25 years of age; it appears that this enthroning would soon have been effected in the Lung Ting, or the throne room of the former Sung dynasty, situated at the north end of the city surrounded by ponds on all sides but the North, where stands the Tartar city.

It appears that the police have been watching these people rather closely for some time, and have made several visits of inspection, which were naturally not very pleasing to the promoters of the cult. Yesterday the police, again called at their quarters in the Shuang Ling Mao street, to try and induce them to break off their devotions and return to their homes in the country. For some time there was a parley at the front gate of the compound; soon in indignation the people slammed and bolted their doors in the faces of the officers of the law.

A FRENZIED ATTACK.

Not to be thus defied the police vaulted over the compound walls, at least several of them did, and as soon as they reached the court they were beaten down by the fanatics. By this time the whole group were excited to a very frenzy, and heaping up great stacks of incense and saturating the whole with perfume, they started a blaze and threw on it the bodies of the police. By this time an alarm call had been sent for the militia who hurried to the scene and surrounded the building. The sacrificial fire had got out of bounds and the building was becoming a crematorium for both living and dead. Some of the occupants of the place were shot down in trying to escape, some jumped down into the courtyard from the roof of the burning piles, and many were sacrificed in the flames. The list of the dead is about 30, including three police, and many more are so seriously wounded that no hope of saving their lives is entertained.

The Son Ku Niang—the religious queen to be died in the miller, and the Son of Heaven is reported dead from his injuries this morning. About 70 were taken out alive, and are now under arrest; of the 70 over half are country women, with some children. The women and children will be sent to their homes and the men will be held to answer for the loss of life.

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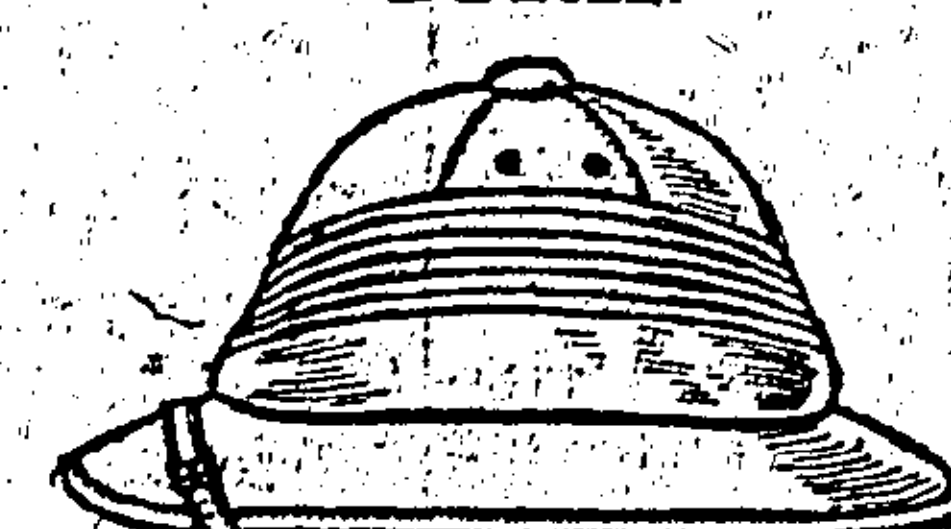
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

WE have this day REMOVED our OFFICE to No. 26, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Old Supreme Court).
C. E. W. HILLOU & CO.
Hongkong, April 26th, 1920. 815

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CERTIFICATES in connection with New Issue of Shares are now ready and may be had at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, on application upon surrender of Bank's Receipt.
GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, April 26th, 1920. 816

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.
REDUCTION IN PRICE

FROM MAY 1st, 1920, the Price of Current for LIGHTING and FANS will be reduced to 18 cents per Unit.
Discount will remain as before.
GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, April 26th, 1920. 817

WANTED

GENTLEMAN requires LESSONS in Spanish.
Reply to Box No. 818.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
818



LEAD, CASKS, CASES, Etc.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of a quantity of Lead, Casks, Cases and Wood Baskets.
The material may be seen on application at the Naval Yard, Hongkong, between the hours of 9 A.M. to 12 Noon and 1.45 to 4.45 P.M., on APRIL 27th and 30th.
Tenders should be lodged in the Comptroller's Office by 5.00 P.M. on 5th May, 1920. Forms of tender may be obtained on application to the undersigned.
H. G. LOWE,
Naval Store Officer,
Hongkong Yard.
Hongkong, April 26th, 1920. 819

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WEST INSKIP" VOY 1-OUT.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO VIA JAPAN
PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports with Cargo ex S.S. "COLOMBIA" Voyage 1-OUT, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees are hereby notified that Cargo transferred from the S.S. "COLOMBIA" to the S.S. "WEST INSKIP" at Yokohama will be subject to General Average and before delivery of such cargo can be given their sign General Average contribution of 14 per cent. of the invoiced value of the goods.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, stained and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where Cargo ex S.S. "COLOMBIA" will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on April 29th. Damaged Cargo ex S.S. "WEST INSKIP" will be examined by the Company's representative on April 30th at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after May 2nd, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be affected.
Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
Hotel Maanans.
Hongkong, April 26th, 1920. 820

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON

Corner of Haiphong & Hankow Roads
Tel. K. 2. Tel. Address: Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurbished is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.
Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS, TERMS MODERATE.
Special Arrangement for Families on Application to—
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No. 46, ELGIN STREET. From June 1st 1920.
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A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
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A REFRIGERATING PLANT complete and ready for use. In first-class condition.
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Breadth extreme... 11' 1 inch
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50 CASES HERRINGS (in good condition)
275 tins Australian Cream Butter (3/10 tin sold in 8 Auctions)
1250 Tapping Knives.
24 doz Imperial Rose Talc Powder.
24 doz Imperial Violet Talc Powder.
60 doz Vermouth.
60 doz Tennis Shoes.
85 doz Children's Stockings.
10 doz Ideal Unsweetened Milk.
A Consignment of Face Powders, Perfumes, Soaps, Greases and Sundries.
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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

MARRIAGE.

ROBERTS-ARMSTRONG.—At H. B. M. Consulate and the Union Church, Amoy, on April 17th, WILLIAM JOHN ROBERTS, Manager, the Asiatic Petroleum Co. (S.C.) Ltd., Amoy, and of Guernsey, Channel Islands, son of the late Capt. J. Roberts, Black Watch, to ELIZABETH DROUGHT ARMSTRONG, daughter of Mr. George Armstrong, "Newrath," Kells, County Meath, Ireland, and niece of Irwin Turner, Esq., the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Amoy. 1821

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOGES ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 27th, 1920.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER TO PEKING.

THE PRESIDENT of the Republic of China in welcoming Mr. BRUCE ALSTON, who, last week, presented his credentials as H.B.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, delivered a singularly happy little speech in which he dwelt upon the intimate relations of the two countries. The President said that not only the fact that the frontiers of the British Empire and China touch, but also that an untold number of men of the Chinese race are citizens of the British Empire in the great Colonies of the South gave the two countries a special and unique interest in the consolidation and maintenance of general peace and harmony in the region of Eastern Asia. "May the bonds of friendship which unite the British Empire and China," he said, "be made imperishable, and thus serve the general interest of mankind." The Chinese people recognise to-day more clearly perhaps than ever before that this has been the constant aim and object of British policy in China. Great Britain has been singularly fortunate in her choice of Ministers to pursue this aim, and if "the general interest of mankind" has not been served as fully on China's part as it might have been, it is certainly due to no lack of advice and proffered help by those who have represented the interests of Great Britain at Peking. Nothing can better serve to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries than determined effort on China's part to so reform her

administration as to increase the stability and strength of her government and promote the progress and prosperity of her people. Among foreign counsellors, China never had a more sincere friend and well-wisher than Sir JOHN JORDAN, who had spent forty-three years of his life in China, the last thirteen as the British Minister in Peking. He knew the language of the people, their characteristics and their problems, and by reason of these things, assisted by a peculiar charm of manner, his relations with the higher officials in the capital were of a far more intimate character than is usually the case between foreign diplomats and Chinese statesmen. It has been very aptly remarked by a Peking contemporary that Mr. ALSTON's task is both made more difficult and rendered the easier by the great reputation his immediate predecessor has left behind him. "The task is easier because everything is in such excellent train: it is more difficult because the successor to a great office greatly held has, first of all, to rise to the occasion left behind by the predecessor, and then improve upon it." Mr. ALSTON is a trained diplomat and he is no stranger to Peking. His father, Sir FRANCIS ALSTON, K.C.M.G. was a well-known official of the Foreign Office, and the son began to follow in his father's footsteps in 1890, entering, after a competitive examination, as a clerk in the Librarian's Department. He has undertaken a variety of Missions in many parts of the world on behalf of the Government. His record seems to indicate that he became specially interested in Eastern affairs in 1909 when he was in attendance on H.T.H. Prince Zai SUNG of China on his visit to England with the Chinese Naval Mission. In 1911 Mr. ALSTON was appointed to attend on H.H.H. Prince TSAI CHEN, Representative of China at the Coronation of KING GEORGE V. Later in the same year he came out to the East as Secretary to H.H.H. Prince ALEXANDER of TEK's Special Mission to attend the Coronation of the KING of SIAM. Closely following on this Mr. ALSTON came to China on Special Service in connection with the Crown Lease question in the Treaty Ports. He was afterwards, for a time in charge of the Far Eastern Department at the Foreign Office, and subsequently came out to China again as Counsellor to the Legation in Peking. Twice, in 1913 and 1917, he officiated as *Chargé d'Affaires* at Peking, and for the past twelve months he has been acting in that capacity at Tokyo. Mr. ALSTON, who is now 51 years of age, has thus had exceptional opportunities of studying the problems of the Far East, and he takes up his new responsibilities as one already favourably known alike among his own nationals and in Chinese official circles. With China still lacking a strong and united Government the outlook in the country is far from clear, but whatever the character of the diplomatic problems which may arise during his tenure of office, Mr. ALSTON's record in the Diplomatic Service, and the knowledge he already possesses of men and affairs in Peking, warrant among his nationals the fullest confidence in his ability to worthily maintain the high traditions of the British Legation in the Capital of China.

The Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. announce a reduction in the price of current for lighting and fans from May 1st.

Lieut. Colonel J. R. Wyndham, from Hongkong, made the annual inspection of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps last week.

The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie, Pastor of Union Church, and Mrs. Macdonachie leave for Home to-day by the *Meatier* on holiday.

One case (one death) of cerebro-spinal fever, one case (one death) of small-pox and one case of paratyphoid fever were reported in the Colony on Saturday.

Mr. Tang Shao-yi has resigned his post as Chairman of the Cantonese Guild at Shanghai. In a letter dated the 17th instant, Mr. Tang handed in his resignation and returned his certificate of appointment.

A riding school is shortly to be opened at the Shanghai Volunteer Corps establishment at which instruction is to be given under the direction of experienced cavalry officers. The programme is an interesting one, including lessons for beginners and improvers in horsemanship, fencing, vaulting, trick riding, together with instruction in the training of ponies and riders, and the elementary rules of horse-keeping.

Mr. H. Sykes, who leaves for Australia on Friday on the *Nikka Maru*, having retired from the Headmastership of the Diocesan School, was entertained to a farewell dinner at the Hongkong Hotel last night by some of the Old Boys of the School.

Two women and a man have been arrested by the local Police on a charge of kidnapping a little boy from Canton. The child was lured away by the promise of sweets and brought to Yau-mat, where it is alleged the people commenced negotiations for the sale of the child.

The marriage of Mr. E. T. Barnes of the Shanghai Branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to Miss E. Knox, has been solemnized at Tientsin. Mr. A. Morse, of the local branch of the Hongkong Bank, acted as best man and Mr. H. St. Clair Knox, father of the bride, gave his daughter away.

The Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd., launched their third standard ship from their Pootung shipyard last week. The vessel was christened *War Regalia* by Miss Duff, daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, K.C.B., at present visiting Shanghai. The ship is leaving Shanghai shortly under the Greek flag.

Prince Higashi Kuni of Japan, who is travelling to Europe *incognito*, with the title of Count Azuma, arrived in the Colony yesterday on the *Andre Lebon*. He was met by Capt. H. S. McElrath, A.D.C., to H.E. the Governor, and conducted to Government House. The Prince continued his voyage on the *Andre Lebon* yesterday evening.

The Tientsin agency of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, which has been in the capable hands of Mr. A. B. Lowson during the strenuous war period, has been handed over to Mr. L. J. C. Anderson who has been for several years the accountant of the agency. Mr. Lowson and family are shortly proceeding on home leave.

Mr. S. B. C. Ross, the Postmaster-General in Hongkong, has received through the British Legation the thanks of the Chinese Government for "the great regard he has shown for amicable relations, to the great advantage of the Chinese and British postal services." Such official recognition is unusual and must be as gratifying to the Colonial community as it is to Mr. Ross himself.

The yacht *Sapphire*, carrying the Viscount and Viscountess Furness, the Countess of Drogheda, Lady Sarah Wilson and other distinguished English visitors, arrived in Hongkong yesterday afternoon and moored in the usual anchorage for yachts, off the Naval yard. The party is on a pleasure cruise around the world. It is an interesting coincidence that the day of the *Sapphire's* arrival in Hongkong saw the first presentation of Mr. D. W. Griffiths' famous film "The Great Love" in which the Countess of Drogheda, amongst other leading women of England, appeared in aid of a charity.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IMPROVING RELATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND AMERICA.

HONOLULU, April 24th.

Professor Benjamin Wheeler, President Emeritus of the University of California, who is returning from the Far East, announces that he will urge the authorities at Washington to create a permanent mediatory body to arbitrate in cases of misunderstanding between Japan and the United States.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTION.

MR. A. R. LOWE AS A CANDIDATE.

We understand that Mr. A. R. Lowe, who stood as an independent candidate at the 1918 election and lost the seat by only 4 votes on a large poll, intends to stand this time for the forthcoming vacancy on the Legislative Council.

DEARER NEWSPAPERS.

Although remaining at one penny during the war and until the present time, the *Financial News*, the *Financial Times*, and the *Financial Opinion* are now to be raised in price to 2d. *Public Opinion* also announces an increase in price. "We much regret to alter the price after nearly 60 years at 2d," says the announcement of the current issue. "We resolved to maintain the old price in the hope of a return to old prices. Such a hope is no longer possible, and therefore the price of *Public Opinion* will be 2d. weekly."

IMPRESSIONS OF HONGKONG: INTERCOURSE AMONG RACES.

DESIRABLE.

The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie, Pastor of Union Church, in the course of an address on Sunday on "Seven Years Impressions of Hongkong" said: "This is a place where many races meet and I have formed a very clear impression that fuller intercourse amongst them is to be desired. There are friends in England who find it difficult to believe even now that it has not been necessary for me to learn to speak Chinese. . . . I was discouraged from making any attempt of that kind when I came here and I greatly regret having fallen in with such bad advice. Those who are likely to be here for any length of time would do well, I feel sure, to learn to exchange at least a few ordinary ideas with the Chinese. The effect will be good in every way for both parties. Plenty of good will exists on either side, but it can never have its full effect while the barrier of language remains. I have lately heard it suggested that some sort of international club is needed here such as exists in some other ports. It would be well if practical shape could be given to the idea, or any other idea which would promote mutual acquaintance and understanding. One is glad to note that common ground is being found to some extent in sport. There is also more common ground than most are aware of in religion. I shall report in England that there are thousands of Chinese Christians in and around Hongkong and that though, like other Christians, they have not all attained unto perfection, their average is not below our own, and many of them have come well through tests such as we never encounter. I think it likely that if some emergency should ever arise in which the necessity for mediating elements between East and West became urgent, the common Christianity of English and Chinese churches would play an important and possibly a decisive part.

We ought to know these things and a great many more as regards not only the religious, but also the social and commercial lives of our neighbours. We are not here to make for ourselves a little English garden, walled around, and try to forget that we are on the borders of the great and wonderful land of China. That mistake some do make, and it is a great one. But I suppose that he that is insular of soul, will be insular still and go on interpreting the call of the East in terms of cocktail, cash and flirtations.

As for our own church life, and the European Christianity in general there is much that one could say, but it comes regularly and need not be enlarged on now. Church life here cannot be the same as at home in many respects, and we have to make what we can of it rather than complain that it is not otherwise. . . . It all means a loss of interest and sense of responsibility and that is increased by the fact that neither have we here the duties or opportunities of ordinary citizenship on which to whet our minds and exercise our rights. The change in the latter respect which one experiences on coming to this Crown Colony is very great, and at times very irksome. After a life of active citizenship in a great city of our great country, one takes hardly with the system under which everything is arranged over our heads and without our knowledge. The demand for some system of elective representation is reasonable and timely, though I do not see, democratic though I am, how any Government, under our conditions, can ever allow our floating population a majority in its legislative body.

All of us in our way here must be aware of the drawbacks I have so slightly indicated. They prepare the ground but too well for the "masking microbe," which does far more harm than malaria and is less easy to counter-act. After all, we are holding an outpost here, and one of no mean importance, commercially, politically, and religiously. It is often said we are not here for our health, meaning that we are here to make some money. And surely it is but fair that a man who gives his working years to this Colony should be able, I don't say to get rich, but to secure his later years and start his children in life. But beyond that, should we not cultivate a consciousness that we are here on high service?

The speaker concluded: The sum of my impressions of Hongkong is that if a man or woman comes abroad serving Christ there may be places where that is easier, but there can be few where it is more needed and therefore more effective, though neither the effort nor the results may be just on what to most of us are the accustomed lines. Few of all here, as elsewhere, it is always possible, where there is a will, God opens a way.

SETTLEMENT OF RUHR QUESTION:

MR. LLOYD GEORGE HOPEFUL:
GERMANY ASKS FOR LARGER ARMY.

PRESIDENT WILSON TO RAISE
LEAGUE OF NATIONS ISSUE.

BRITAIN'S WARNING TO RUSSIA.

GOVERNMENT'S CHANGE OF POLICY IN
IRELAND.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE RUHR CRISIS

GERMAN TROOPS IN NEUTRAL
ZONE.

BERLIN, April 22nd.
The President of the German Peace Delegation in Paris has presented a Note to the Entente pointing out that, as a result of the withdrawal carried out, the number of troops in the neutral zone does not any longer exceed the force allowed by the Peace Treaty and only a number of military formations are now in excess. Further diminutions of the formations at present are not feasible, as the execution of police measures in the thickly-populated districts can best be carried out by small military groups.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ALLAYS
FRANCE'S FEARS.

SAN REMO, April 23rd.

Conversing with journalists, Mr. Lloyd George denied that economic pressure against Germany was proposed. He declared that if a breach of the Treaty were committed, means for enforcing the treaty must be used but the extent of such measures would depend upon the nature of the breach. He disliked economic pressure, involving the stoppage of food. There was enough starvation in Germany already. Anyhow, the Treaty must be enforced. He did not believe any Ally would act alone. The Allies must stand together, because the time might come when Germany may again be formidable, but the idea that Germany seriously menaced the security of the Allies at present was fantastic. The reports of British officers from all parts of Germany indicated that Germany was paralysed.

He anticipated a satisfactory settlement of the Ruhr question. One difficulty at present was the refusal of Bavaria to obey the orders of Berlin, but the occupation of the Ruhr Valley and part of Prussia was not the best method of putting pressure on Bavaria.

The Premier was of opinion that the fear of Bolshevism in Germany was not exaggerated, but that the German character would not readily adopt Bolshevism. On the other hand the ludicrous failure of the Rapp incident showed that Germany was not disposed to support the military movement.

As regards the last German Note, the real question was whether 100,000 men were sufficient to maintain order. If they were, then the German request was unreasonable, but if not then different considerations must apply. Marshal Foch once recommended a German army of 200,000 when he believed that America was joining in the guarantee to France.

But the situation had changed owing to the attitude of America. All the military advisers at that time recommended an army of 200,000. Marshal Foch, however, proposed a conscript army of that size, but the proposal was rejected on the ground that it would give Germany 2,000,000 trained men every 10 years which was too dangerous. Accordingly, a long service and voluntary army was substituted, and Marshal Foch reduced the number to 100,000.

The Premier strongly denied that he ever proposed a revision of the Treaty. As regards the presence of the American Ambassador at San Remo, Mr. Lloyd George said there was very little advantage in the attendance of a representative who only took notes. The conference needed someone able to explain the American point of view to which the conference greatly deferred. It was anxious to have the American view, because it was detached from European prejudices. Mr. Lloyd George, therefore, greatly regretted its absence.

M. MILLERAND'S VIEWS.

LONDON, April 22nd.

M. Millerand, in an interview as regards the enforcement of the Treaty, said that there was no real Anglo-French divergence. There was no doubt that an agreement would be reached. Among other points, France insisted on the disarmament of Germany. The minor and natural difficulties regarding the coal question had been exaggerated. There might also be difficulties regarding financial obligations with Germany. When Germany had proved good faith, France would meet Germany in a reasonable spirit. The report of the Air Commission showed that Germany was determined in her attempt to evade the Treaty.

M. Millerand regarded Germany's request for an increased army as another attempt to evade obligations.

ALLIES TROOPS NOT LARGE
ENOUGH IN NUMBER.

PARIS, April 23rd.

The *Petit Journal's* correspondent at San Remo says that Marshal Foch does not consider that the Allied troops are sufficient in number to enforce the Treaty, and recommends an increase by 300,000.

GENERAL MASTERMAN'S ADVICE.

PARIS, April 22nd.

General Masterman, the Head of the Allied Commission on Air Control, in reporting to the Ambassadors' Conference, urged the necessity of immediate Allied action to make Germany execute the clauses of the Treaty dealing with the suppression of military aircraft.

PROBLEM OF GERMANY'S
INDEMNITY.

LONDON, April 24th.

Lord Robert Cecil, speaking at Watford, urged that the amount of Germany's indemnity should be fixed as soon as possible by the Reparation Committee, and said that we must get rid of the war atmosphere, and the sooner the Supreme Council ceases to exist the better. Now that we were at peace with Germany, the Supreme Council could give place to the League of Nations. The entry of the German troops into the Ruhr Valley was clearly a breach of the Treaty. The proper course would have been for any member of the League to take immediate action under the provisions of the Covenant. There would have been no question of Germany disobeying an order from the League. Germany would have been assured of an impartial decision and any misunderstanding would have been avoided.

EARLIER CABLES.

CRITICAL STAGE IN
NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, April 22nd.

The *Times*, in the course of a leader, says the stability of the entire Treaty, the existence of the League of Nations and Anglo-French friendship, centred in the hands of blood, all hinge on the question of the hour—whether Germany is to be compelled to observe the Treaty. It declares that it is barely time to avert a catastrophe, to which Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Nitti seem to be drifting.

British correspondents at San Remo state that France considers Mr. Lloyd George's plans of economic pressure totally inadequate and they believe France is ready to act alone in order to secure enforcement of the Treaty.

French correspondents say that Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Nitti sought to invite the German Government to participate in the San Remo Conference in the person of the Chancellor himself. They declare that Mr. Lloyd George deferred to M. Millerand's opposition but has been endeavouring since, with fertility of invention, to achieve the same end by other means.

The *Times* Frankfurt correspondent says Germany has at present an effective Army of at least 150,000 men which has been organised secretly by the Military Party, against which the German Government is helpless.

LATEST CABLES.

FUTURE OF THE TYROLESE
LORD MILNER DEFENDS NEW
BOUNDARIES.

LONDON, April 23rd.

In the House of Lords, the Austrian and Bulgarian Treaties Bill was read the third time.

Winding up the second reading debate, Lord Milner declared sympathy with the sufferings of the people of Central Europe. Respecting the boundaries of the Tyrol, he pointed out that the Allied military authorities unanimously believed that this border was the best strategically. Refuting the contention that because Austria had only 6 to 7 millions of people the Tyrol boundaries were harsh, Lord Milner asked who knew that it would always be a poor little Austria; it might become the southern end of Germany. That was permissible with the consent of the League of Nations. Hence Italy was entitled to the strongest border against the whole Teutonic wave, because Italy had suffered invasions more than two thousand years ago. He emphasised that the principle of nationality was observed as far as circumstances permitted.

THE SAN REMO CONFERENCE

INVITATION TO THE PORTO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 22nd.

The High Commissioners have communicated to the Porto the invitation to send delegates to the Paris meeting of May 10th to receive the Peace Treaty.

NEW FINANCIAL COMMISSION.

SAN REMO, April 22nd.

The Conference has decided on the formation of a new financial commission to manage financial affairs of Turkey, abolishing the existing commissions.

FRONTIERS OF TURKEY.

SAN REMO, April 23rd.

The Supreme Council is again discussing the territorial clauses of the Turkish Treaty, and has fixed the frontier of European Turkey.

The Council also heard Bogos Pasha who explained the stand-point of the Armenians.

FUTURE OF SMYRNA.

SAN REMO, April 24th.

The Supreme Council has discussed the Armenian mandate and reports that the Military Advisers of the Council have decided that Smyrna should be placed under Turkish suzerainty but administered by Greece.

It is expected that the conference will conclude on Monday.

EARLIER CABLES.

TURKISH TREATY PRACTICALLY
SETTLED.

SAN REMO, April 22nd.

The Turkish Treaty has been practically settled. Kurdistan remains under Turkish sovereignty for the present. The final settlement will be reconsidered within two years by the League of Nations. The armed force necessary to enforce the Turkish Treaty has been settled. There are already 200,000 troops in the areas involved.

MORE SUPPORT FOR MR. LLOYD
GEORGE.

PARIS, April 22nd.

According to *Le Petit Journal's* correspondent at San Remo, Japan as well as Italy is supporting Mr. Lloyd George in insisting that Germany's indebtedness be fixed now.

GERMAN TACTICS.

PARIS, April 22nd.

General Masterman, according to the *Petit Journal*, has reported that the Germans are deliberately opposing attempts at checking war material, rendering the Mission's journeys most difficult. German officers everywhere are behaving in a hostile manner, aviation material is being stolen and war material depots have been discovered in the neighbourhood of Berlin and fresh construction is being carried out secretly.

THE WAR INDEMNITY BILL.

A SAVING OF £700,000,000.

LONDON, April 23rd.

The text of the War Indemnity Bill has been issued, providing for indemnification against the consequences of acts done in good faith but without authority in carrying out war duties, and validating certain war Ordinances, Proclamations, and sentences of military and other courts. It is expected to save the State £700,000,000.

UNREST IN IRELAND.

GOVERNMENT'S NEW POLICY.

LONDON, April 23rd.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that the Government has decided on a new policy in Ireland, including the cessation of raids for seditious literature, etc. Arrests will henceforth be confined to murders. A number of minor restrictions will be removed.

LATEST CABLES.

CAILLAUX TRIAL
HIGH TREASON CHARGES
REJECTED.

PARIS, April 22nd.

The Senate, constituted as the High Court, has, by 213 votes to 28, rejected the charges of high treason against Caillaux, and the Court is now deciding whether the other articles in the indictment have been proved.

LATER.

A telegram from Paris says that Caillaux has been found guilty of correspondence with the enemy and is liable to four years' imprisonment on the charge.

The Court is deliberating on the sentence.

THREE YEARS' SENTENCE.

PARIS, April 23rd.

Caillaux, whose conviction last night was carried by 150 votes to 91, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Caillaux will only serve one month as it is certain that allowance will be made for the time he has been under arrest. He also pays the Court costs of the trial which are estimated at 35,000 francs.

RELEASE OVERDUE.

It appears that Caillaux's three years' sentence is reducible by a quarter. He has already been in prison for 27 months and 10 days, and, therefore, he ought to have been released ten days ago.

FURTHER SENTENCES.

Caillaux has also been sentenced to five years of restricted freedom under which the authorities will assign his place of residence, and to ten years of deprivation of political rights.

PROFIT-SEEKING CHARGE.

AGAINST THREE PROMINENT
MEAT PACKERS.

NEW YORK, April 23rd.

The Federal Grand Jury has indicted three Chicago meat packers—Armour, Swift and Wilson—also their representatives here, on a charge of profiteering.

AMUNDSEN'S RETURN.

POSSIBLE ABANDONMENT OF
EXPEDITION.

LONDON, April 23rd.

A message from Nome, Alaska, says that the explorer Amundsen has arrived at Amadiir, Siberia. This indicates that he is returning and a possible abandonment of the expedition.

REAR-ADMIRAL'S SUICIDE.

WHILE ON DUTY WITH THE
FLEET.

WASHINGTON, April 24th.

Rear-Admiral Carlo Brittain, Chief of the Staff of the Atlantic Fleet, committed suicide while on duty with the fleet in Cuban waters.

THE MEXICAN REVOLT.

RISE TIDE AGAINST CARRANZA.

AQUAPRIETA, April 23rd.

The Commander of the Sonora Forces asserts that the States of Michoacan, Guerrero, Zacatecas, Tehuantepec and Vera Cruz have joined the revolt against Carranza.

UNITED STATES WATCHFUL.

WASHINGTON, April 23rd.

It is learned that Admiral Rodman has sent warships to Mexican waters under the orders of the Navy Department. It is stated here that the cruiser *Sacramento* is already off Tampico. The Department is watching the situation in Mexico.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ARRIVAL AT AUCKLAND.

AUCKLAND, April 24th.

H.M.S. *Renown*, with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on board, arrived today.

NATION'S PHYSIQUE.

PRINCE ALBERT'S TIMELY
WARNING.

LONDON, April 23rd.

Prince Albert, in his capacity as President of the Industrial Welfare Society addressing the London Chamber of Commerce, dwelt on the necessity of national physical education. Business men and workers, His Royal Highness said, should combine the task of repairing the ravages of the nation's manhood and childhood which was a serious menace to the future.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S CALL
IN SUPPORT OF LEAGUE OF
NATIONS.

WICHITA (KANSAS), April 24th.

President Wilson, in a letter to Mr. Joutet House, the Kansas delegate to the National Convention, definitely reveals his expectation that the League of Nations will be the main issue of the Presidential campaign—an issue which it is our duty to raise with the voters of the country and involves nothing less than the honour of the United States in the redemption of the most solemn obligation of the obligations towards its associates of the Great War and mankind to which it gave the most explicit pledge that the United States went to war not merely to win a victory in arms but also to follow up the victory with the establishment of such a concert of nations as would guarantee the permanence of a peace based on justice.

WAS TRAGIC WASTAGE.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING ON
ENGLAND'S ROLE.

LONDON, April 24th.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling, presiding at the St. George's Day banquet and referring to the effects of the war, said: "We and our kin, after the great years, are sick, shaken and dizzy, like all convalescents, but instinct tells us that our national life has lowered as with sufficiency of ballast to navigate through whatever storms may be ahead. We know England has been crippled by the loss and wastage of a whole generation, but the whole weight of the world lies again as it used to lie in the days of our fathers upon two nations—England and France. The sole force which can meet this and turn our fate is not temperance, not opportunism, not any attempt to do better than good, but character."

BRITISH WARNING TO
RUSSIA.

HOSTILITIES MUST CEASE IN THE
SOUTH.

LONDON, April 24th.

The *Times* says the Government in a strong note to Russia points out that Denikin's army has practically been beaten. Therefore, Britain must have a definite assurance that hostilities in South Russia would cease.

THE DENNISTON PLAYERS.

HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL OPENING
NIGHT IN HONGKONG.

The Denniston Players, a capital combination of clever American artists, opened their season at the Theatre Royal last night, and were greeted by a crowded house. "Up in Mabel's Room," well described in the announcements as a "frivolous farce of feminine foibles," kept the audience in roars of laughter from beginning to end. It abounds in amusing situations and is full of cleverly-contrived turns of speech. Eleven members of the Company were in the cast, each with a fair amount to do, and all did so uncommonly well that it would be almost invidious to single out any for special mention. Certainly the play afforded convincing proof of the general excellence and strength of the combination, and we would like especially to compliment the artists one and all upon the enunciation of their lines. Every word spoken on the stage could be distinctly heard in every part of the house, and this contributed not a little to the enjoyment of the play. There were three acts and the scenes were well in keeping with the high standard of the performance. It is a long time since a Hongkong audience enjoyed a play at the Theatre as they enjoyed "Up in Mabel's room." The Company created an impression which can hardly fail to assure them of full houses every night.

To-night's "Civilian Clothes" is an after-the-war comedy of demobilization.

UNITED STATES TO HOLLAND

NEW CABLE SERVICE.

According to a Kokusai special message from Amsterdam, in the *Japan Times*, the Western Union Telegraph Company is planning the construction of a direct cable between America and Holland.

The after-the-war congestion of business between the United States and the Continent overloaded the available cables, all of which are routed by way of England, to such an extent that financial transactions have been greatly hampered. At times, when the English-controlled cables are disturbed, the mails have been used by the cable companies to relay messages to England.

DENIKIN'S DOWNFALL.
"I MAY BE BEATEN, BUT THE
STRUGGLE WILL GO ON"

Captain John E. Hodgson, *Daily Express* Special Correspondent, writes from Novorossiysk: Denikin looked pale and worn when he received me at Taganrog. In view of the importance of the interview he invited General Holman to be present at our conversation.

To what, I asked him, do you attribute the present retreat of your army?

To the overwhelming masses of troops which the Bolsheviks have been able to send to this front owing to one other fronts having ceased to operate," replied General Denikin.

In what terms would you make peace with the Bolsheviks?

My only terms are that the Soviet regime shall cease in its entirety. I will hang all who have been implicated in the vile reign of Bolshevism which has brought Russia to her present condition. Successive disastrous Bolshevik experiments in government have transformed Russia into a seething mass of nervous unrest. She is emphatically anti-Bolshevik at heart.

GERMANY.

What are your views about Germany, I asked.

If Russia were forced by the course of events into becoming an ally in Germany's scheme of orientation, it would be the greatest tragedy in my country's history. I will not countenance such a degrading compact, and would resist it with all my power. If sections of the Press and public sometimes speak of such a thing, they only do so in moments of panic and despair. Such a moment arrived when the text of Mr. Lloyd George's Guildhall speech was received.

To understand such a thing it is necessary to hear in mind that the Russians have been immersed in a sea of bloodshed and treachery for several years. Their nationality cannot be judged by English standards. A small section of people here talk of calling in German help, but the very cry comes from the ultra-pessimistic fraternity who clutch at the prospect of German help as a drowning man clutches at a straw. The leaning towards Germany has no deep roots.

Is the Volunteer Army Czarist?

The impression that it is Czarist and reactionary, General Denikin replied, arises from the fact that it originally consisted of officers and men loyal to the old regime who hated the disorder and tyranny inaugurated by the Bolsheviks. Since then its ranks have been reinforced by men drawn from all classes of Russian society.

DEPENDENCE.
Bolshevism has destroyed practically all our manufacturing resources, and we are dependent on our friends abroad for material of all kinds. Until the final battle is fought I think France and England will continue to help us with vital equipment. There are plenty of available surplus war stores in Europe which we are confident of being offered.

We are upheld by the faith that our cause cannot lose and that ultimately right and sanity will prevail over the forces of anarchy and disruption. If all outside help is withdrawn I may be beaten and our cause may suffer temporary eclipse, but the struggle will go on. The faith within us will never admit the possibility of a permanent Bolshevik triumph.

Productivity has ceased, and the major portion of Russia is now starving. The agrarian problem can only be solved by a well-guided evolution. The millennium cannot be achieved by a stroke of the pen. The average good peasant is against Bolshevism, especially against the crude and criminal way in which the Soviet power has tackled the land problem.

Please tell the British people I hold the view that within the last fifteen months international politics have become so complicated and intricate, and the efforts of politicians to straighten things out have been so ineffective that the whole world is in danger of being engulfed in an avalanche of words.

I am treating the problem of Russia to-day as one that can only be dealt with in its present stage by a soldier. What the Allied statesmen do not appear to see is that a Russia cut into bits cannot exist. Further, it cannot allow itself to be cut off from the sea, and that is what the present Allied policy in the Baltic will mean.

If partitions are built up within the Russian territories to-day they will sooner or later be pulled down by the sheer force of an innate national desire for unity and cohesion.

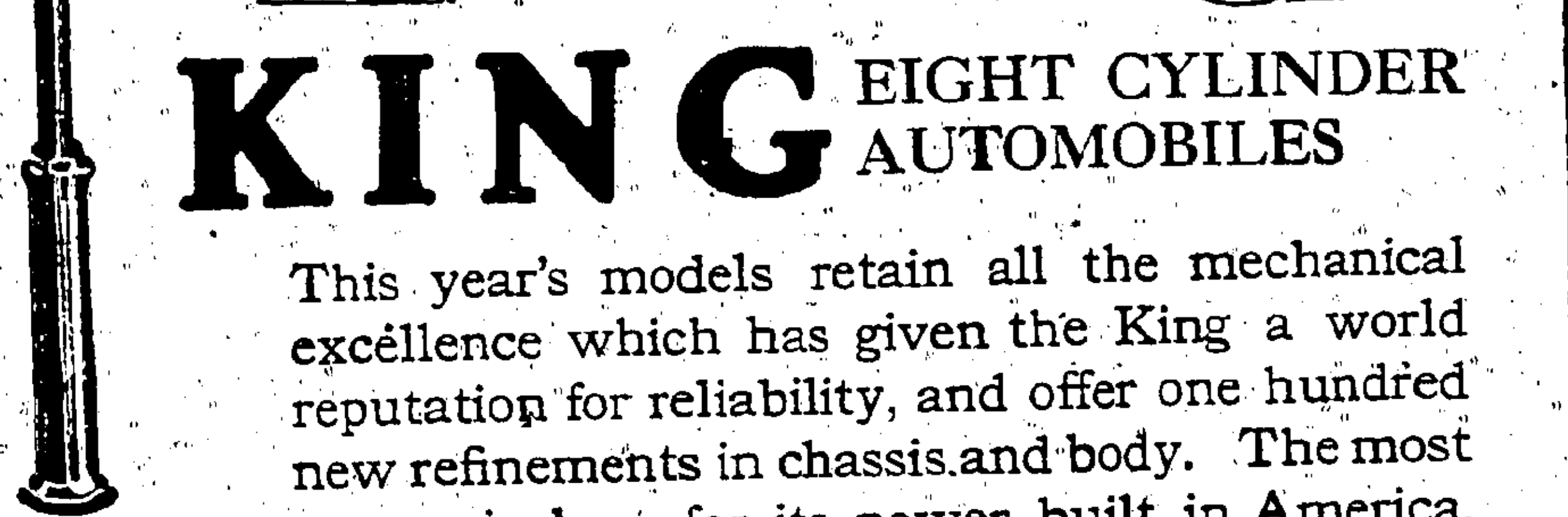
We are fighting to establish a free democratic State, but it will have to be a united and indivisible Russia.

OUR POST-WAR ARMY.

A FRENCH CRITICISM.

Lieutenant Rousset, one of the soundest of French military critics, publishes in the *Liberte* some interesting comments on Mr. Churchill's statement in the House of Commons on his Army proposals. It is evident, he points out, that after allowing for the troops it is necessary to keep in India, Egypt, South Russia, and elsewhere, Britain will be able to command not many more than 100,000 men to enable it to take action in any eventuality that may arise in connection with the European concert. The support that Britain might be able to give to France in case of need, says Lieutenant Rousset, is, therefore, appreciably the same as that which she gave us in 1914. It is evident, he adds, that France cannot count in case of need unconditionally on extended or speedy help from England.

All that remains to be done is to tie up Germany so firmly under the terms of the Treaty of Peace that she cannot for a very long time recover her lost strength. This is the essential condition for our future tranquillity and restoration. Let us hope that in order to enable us to accomplish this the help of our English friends, since they can only give it to us under this form, will never be lacking in any circumstances or at any time.



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A PHILOSOPHY OF CLOTHES.

He had returned from much walking to and fro upon the earth. The great war had caught him in the East, and his country's needs had kept him there during the long stretch of time parting 1914 from 1920. But at last he was demobilised. I was determined to give him a double portion of the amenities of which he had been so long deprived—town amusements, country sports, books, music, troops of friends. The first entertainment to which I took him was a popular revue. He was most satisfactorily amused, but half-way through he asked the rather disconcerting question:—

He considered my idea. Then:—
 "But if my recollection serves me, the primitive attempt at dress expressed a desire for covering. The 'fruit of the tree' seems to work in an opposite direction with the fair sex to-day. By Jove! Look at that! It has the effect of absolute nakedness!"

I looked in the direction of his glance. A woman in the front row of the stalls had risen quickly in response to a signal from a box, and her furred cloak had slipped from her shoulders. A buck barred almost to the waist, and a pale pink filmy, soi-disant corsege, held up at the shoulders by exiguous straps of flesh-coloured net, did produce a striking illusion of nakedness. She had passed her first youth, and no longer possessed the indescribable juvenility of fine skin which, on the æsthetic side at least, might justify an exhibition of shoulders and spine. As it was I felt bound to apologise for her. "She is obviously going to be a dancer," I do not envy her partners. "If she does not put on that cloak again I shall change my seat. I am not in a mood for a 'stomach' study!"

"When the lights are lowered, you will lose the opportunity," I answered, determined not to disparage my sex.

"There is plenty of nudity on the stage, too," he said; "but at least distance, plus the footlights, supplies a species of enchantment."

"I suppose distance—from home—and light of another sort lend enchantment in reference to the untutored and unclothed savage? I have heard you wax enthusiastic before now about these inhabitants of the lower chords."

"Distance, not from home, but from ancient civilisation and effects of light—hot, glaring light—certainly do create enervation," he replied. "Tabitha is never bathing, except only in the effluence of a burning afternoon; Venus Anadomene, rising in the pearl haze of dawn from a shell rosette as the sky—one cannot think of clothes in connection with them, but neither does one even think of the absence of clothes. But it is precisely of uncleanliness that one does think when one sees a woman with the middle part of her person elaborately dressed and the two extremities as elaborately denuded."

"They say," I hazarded, "that women's fashions are made by men-milliners for men-spectators."

"So as to rebut this foolishness, this ugliness on us," he said impatiently. "I thought women had ceased to know-to the sex once styled superior. You have the vote; you sit in Parliament and on the bench; and yet you cannot originate your own fashions or refuse to wear the stupid and ugly things which are the sexes'! There is none, I say, none! They are on different planes! We cannot understand you!"

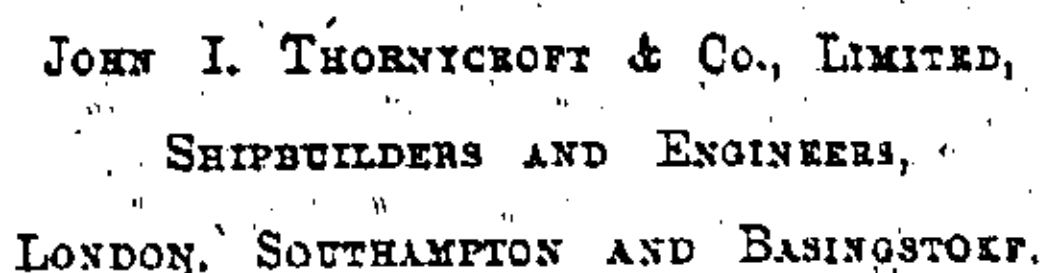
"Of course not," I said. "Our incomprehensibility has been our weapon and your shield. And in days when, if you disliked our dress, you had only to issue orders and stop pin money, it was, perhaps, not worth while for you to vex your poor brains in any effort to understand us. Now you must marshal your arguments in clear and cogent fashion. You must convince head—and heart. Woman will listen. You will get your

He looked at me quickly, questioning my seriousness. I met his glance with gravity. "Are you sure?" he queried. "And if so, why?" "Because," I said, "men are just now a striking instance of the power of a minority."

He laughed. The unclothed lady two rows in front of us looked round, met his critical, worried glances, shivered, and pulled her cloak round her.

The lights went down.
The curtain drew up.

One of the young "Georgians" (writes a *Morning Post* correspondent) told me recently that he had just finished a new poem after a week's work, which he described as nerve-racking. The most of the *not just*, especially was I never find it, must be a little exciting. But, with the exception of one or two who worked much—perhaps a great much—with the file, none of the Victorians took a week over a poem, after the simmering or unconscionable verbal process was over. William Morris, for whom all work was *joie-de-vivre*, was the most rapid writer of them all. Most critics think "The Lovers of Gudrun" his finest poem, and in a single bolt beginning at four in the morning and finishing at the same hour in the afternoon, he wrote 750 lines. Which is probably a record. Morris thought that "lust, not work, kills men."



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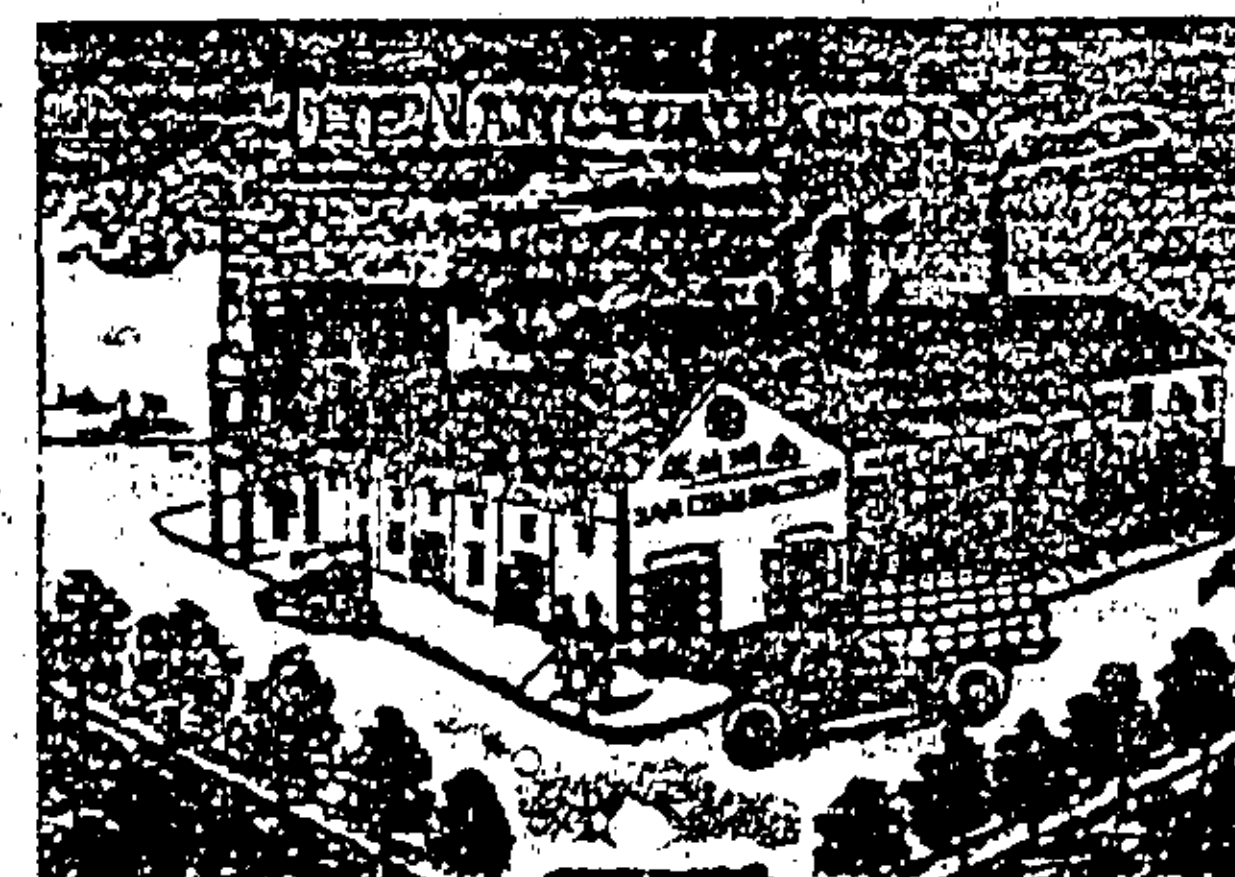
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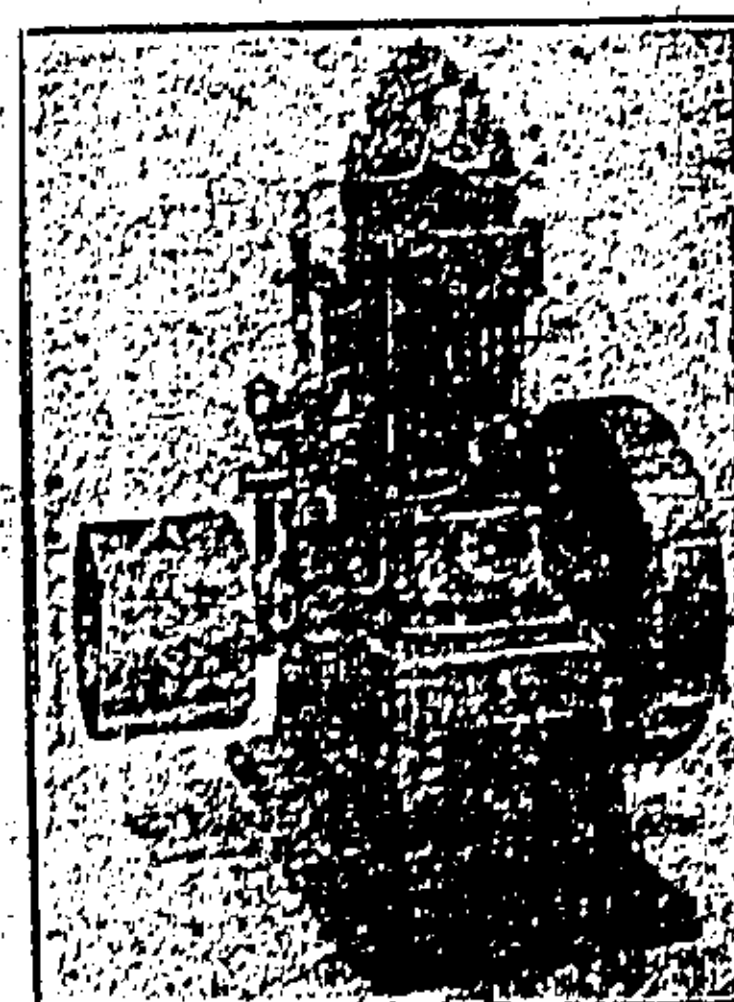
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MONDAY, May 3rd—The Big Play
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The Box Plans for the above Three Plays will open at Mourne's on Thursday morning—other plans now open. Telephone No. 527.

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OUR INVISIBLE ASSETS.

OPTIMISTIC VIEW OF EMPIRE'S FINANCES.

At one time it was thought impossible to find out by how much a country's imports exceeded its exports, and vice versa. There was always an unknown quantity in the calculation, and although economists dimly perceived that the difference lies in goods and services not recorded in the trade returns, it was not until Sir Robert Giffen laid his finger on the exact spot, and showed that the deficiency was made up of what he aptly termed "invisible imports and exports," that we began to get an inkling of the real state of affairs. Invisible imports and exports were found to include all such items as freight and insurance, remittances for the purchase or sale of ships at foreign ports, hire of vessels, expenses of foreign residents abroad, and so on. Prior to the war Great Britain had a large excess of imports, yet despite this adverse balance the trend of the foreign exchange was invariably in her favour, and the reason was that we had an enormous fund of invisible exports which enabled us not only to discharge the balance of indebtedness against us, but also to avoid sending actual goods in exchange.

We were able to accomplish something further; we were able to invest constantly in foreign loans and foreign investments of various kinds, the steadily recurring interest on which acted as a bulwark against adverse exchanges. Then, as we held most of the world in fee for the carrying trade, we were large creditors for the services of our mercantile marine. The position in regard to our shipping was considerably handicapped during the war, but we are now gradually and surely regaining our pre-eminence. The other invisible aids may be expected to follow from the stranglehold of the past five years. The *Board of Trade Journal* recently presented an informative analysis of this "invisible" export question, and in the course of its remarks it was shown that our overseas trade returns for 1919 revealed an excess of imports amounting to £288,000,000, against an adverse balance of £134,000,000 in 1913. According to the summary, the 1919 deficit was offset by the net income from investments, £20,000,000; from our shipping, £400,000,000; and from other services, £240,000,000. By deducting the total of our visible exports we thus get an adverse balance against the country of approximately £148,000,000. In other words, the invisible exports last year were estimated to cover 77.7 per cent. of the excess imports.

INCOME FOR 1920.
For 1920 it is estimated that our net income from invisible exports will amount to £240,000,000; consequently, even if the excess of imports over exports remains at its present figure, we shall have gone a long way towards recovering our pre-war position. We believe, however, that it is right to take even a more optimistic view, and, although it is never safe to prophesy, one ventures to assume that if our export trade continues at the same rate as it did during the last three months of 1919, the deficit will be nearly, if not quite, wiped out. It must not be forgotten, too, that in 1919 our adverse balance was made up partly of our war materials, contracts for which had been made before the armistice, and of which we were bound to take delivery during 1919. In the circumstances, the year 1920 is full of promise, and if all those who are connected with our overseas trade will pull together and avoid the senseless trade disputes which so often threaten to sap the very vitals of the nation, 1921 may well open with all the lost ground recovered.

KOBE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

NEEDS LARGER QUARTERS.

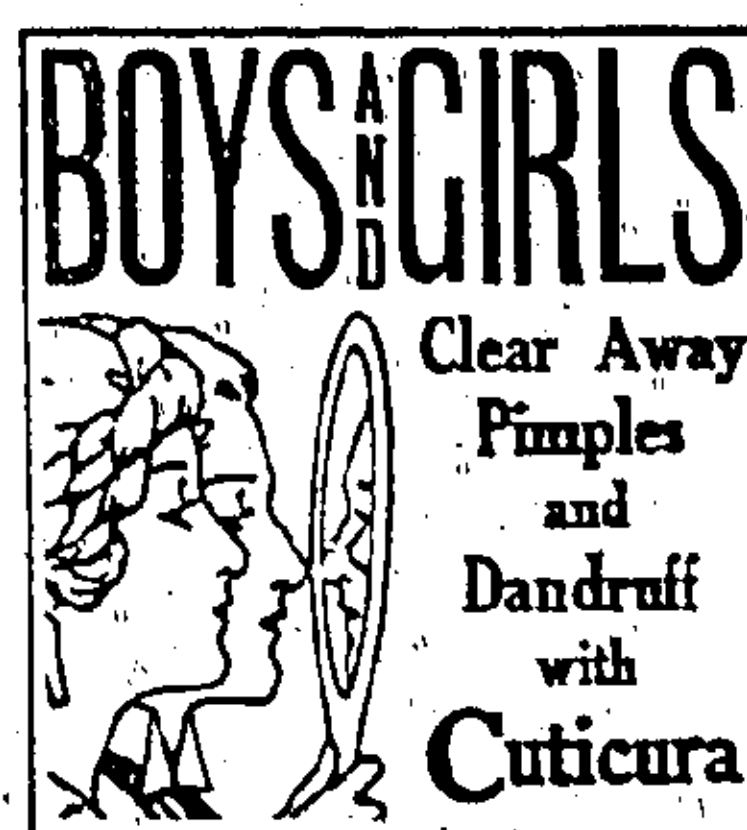
The Kobe Chamber of Commerce has outgrown its present quarters and there is a proposition now before the members of securing more commodious rooms for the civic body. When the Chamber sold a portion of its land some time ago at the request of the Department of Communications, there was a sum of ¥200,000 realized. This fund has been placed to one side for building purposes. To-day, however, in the light of the high price of labour and building material, it would be impossible to erect a building that would accommodate the membership for any such small sum.

A suggestion has been made that the Chamber turn over the money to the city to be used as part of the funds necessary for the erection of a municipal hall that is to cost ¥1,500,000, with the understanding that certain rooms in the new building be set aside permanently for the use of the Commercial body.

MARITIME CONGRESS.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY AND JAPAN.

The eight hour question will form the most important of the problems in the agenda of the international maritime labour congress to take place in Geneva next June, and there seems to be no denying that it will be unanimously approved. The adoption of this system, says the *Japan Times*, will very seriously affect the interests of the Japanese shipping engaged in coastwise navigation, which includes about one-third of the entire shipping of this country, though it will not affect the interests of those engaged in ocean navigation who have adopted it already. The enforcement of the system will naturally result in a shortage of seamen and give rise to many complicated questions regarding wages and treatment. In view of the acceptance of the proposal by the forthcoming conference, shipping concerns interested are already considering measures for the extension or establishment of institutions for the training of seamen and other necessary arrangements for meeting future requirements involved by the change.



The Soap to Cleanse and Purify The Ointment to Soothe and Heal
These fragrant, super-creamy emollients stop itching, clear the skin of pimples, blotches, redness and roughness, the scalp of itching and dandruff, and the hands of chaps and sores. In purity, delicate medication, refreshing fragrance, convenience and economy, Cuticura Soap and Ointment meet with the approval of the most discriminating. Ideal for every-day toilet use.

Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal. J. B. Mumford & Co., Ltd., 27, Charterhouse, London, E.C. 3.

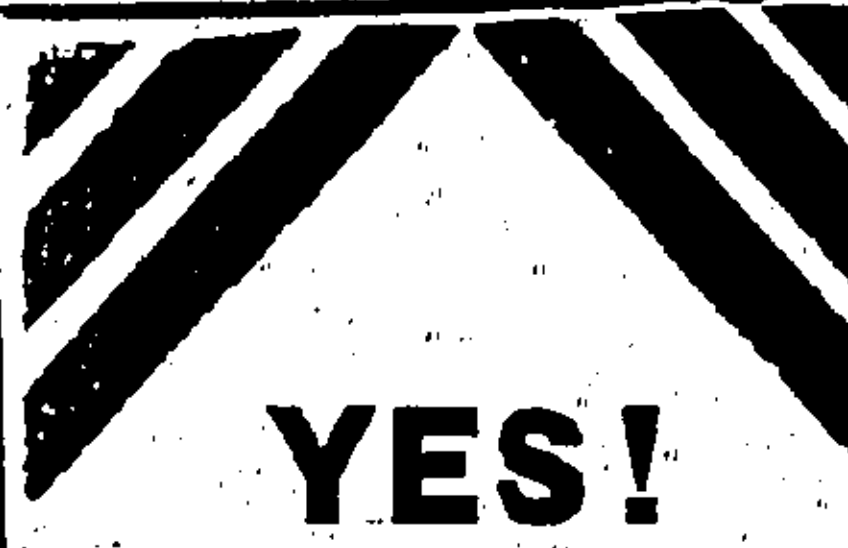
THE MENACE OF INDIGESTION

to the General Health should neither be ignored nor treated lightly. It is always wise to regard indigestion as a serious menace— for this it is, most undoubtedly. Do not therefore dismiss a stomach ailment with the words: "It is only indigestion!" Think of what it might lead to. For it happens that neglect of this ailment in some cases has serious results. A simple remedy—yet one which has been proved times out of number for many years past to be safe and sure—is Beecham's Pills. This popular medicine should always be taken as soon as any symptoms of digestive derangement make their appearance. The signs are well known. They include: biliousness, constipation, flatulence, headache, failing appetite and other familiar forms of indigestion. Be prompt to deal with such troubles. Do not allow them to gain a hold upon you. Remember that these symptoms do really matter. Adopt the best defensive measures against the menace of indigestion to Good Health by taking

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Sold in boxes, labelled prices: 1/6 (25 pills) and 2/6 (50 pills).

Always specify
KELWAY'S SEEDS.
There is a reputation of 70 years behind the name.
IMPROVED (Farm root) SEEDS.
Vegetable
Flower
Ask your seedsmen to select on or send us will fill at lowest current prices giving prompt attention and despatch. Hold over and avoid delay.
KELWAY & SON.
Wholesale seed growers,
LANGPORT, ENGLAND.
Cable: KELWAY, LANGPORT.



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HORNS
SPARK PLUGS
SPARE LIGHT BULBS
PUMPS
BRASS POLISH
BODY POLISH
CARBON REMOVER
TIRE REPAIR OUTFITS
WE STOCK THEM ALL AND LOTS MORE BESIDES.
"EVERYTHING FOR MOTORING BY LAND AND SEA."

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,
25, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
Phone 27,
GARAGE KOWLOON,
Phone K417.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "KWONGSANG" Thurs. 29th Apr. D'light.
MANILA ... "LOONGSANG" Fri. 30th Apr. 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI ... "HANGSANG" Sat. 1st May. D'light.
TIENSIN ... "CHEONGSHING" Sat. 1st May. D'light.
SANDAKAN ... "HINSANG" Sat. 1st May. Noon.
SHANGHAI ... "LOKSANG" Sun. 2nd May. D'light.
SANDAKAN via HOIHOW ... "TAKSANG" Tues. 4th May. 8 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "YATSHING" Wed. 5th May. 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN ... "CHUNSHANG" Thurs. 6th May. Noon.
Kobe ... "LAISANG" Mon. 10th May. 5 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, leaving and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Knakat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lohas Dava.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Waihaiwei and Chafon.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "YATSHING"

will be despatched on or about May 5th, for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM and MADRAS.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

GENERAL MANAGERS

TELEPHONE No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel "GLENADE" ... Dne Hongkong 24th April.
"CARMARTHENSHIRE" ... 18th May.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel "GLENIFFER" ... 28th April ... GENOA, LONDON & ANTWERP.
"PROFESSOR" ... 12th May ... LONDON.
"GLENADE" ... 25th May ... GENOA, LONDON & ANTWERP.

Movements are subject to change without notice.
For freight or further particulars please apply to—
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,
AGENTS: { The Glen Line, Ltd.;
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
Owners of "Shire" Line.

Tel. No. 215, sub. ex. 22.

Cable Address
Kawakisen, Kobe.
Bentley's, A.B.C. 5th Ed.
and Scott's Codes.
Telephone: Sannomiy
2844, 2842.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP ¥20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI
Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA
Managing Director: Mr. MARIYA ABE

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—
Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each/deadweight.

And, under the Company's management —

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.
Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the
KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA,
No. 8, Bunko, Kobe.

122

The Best

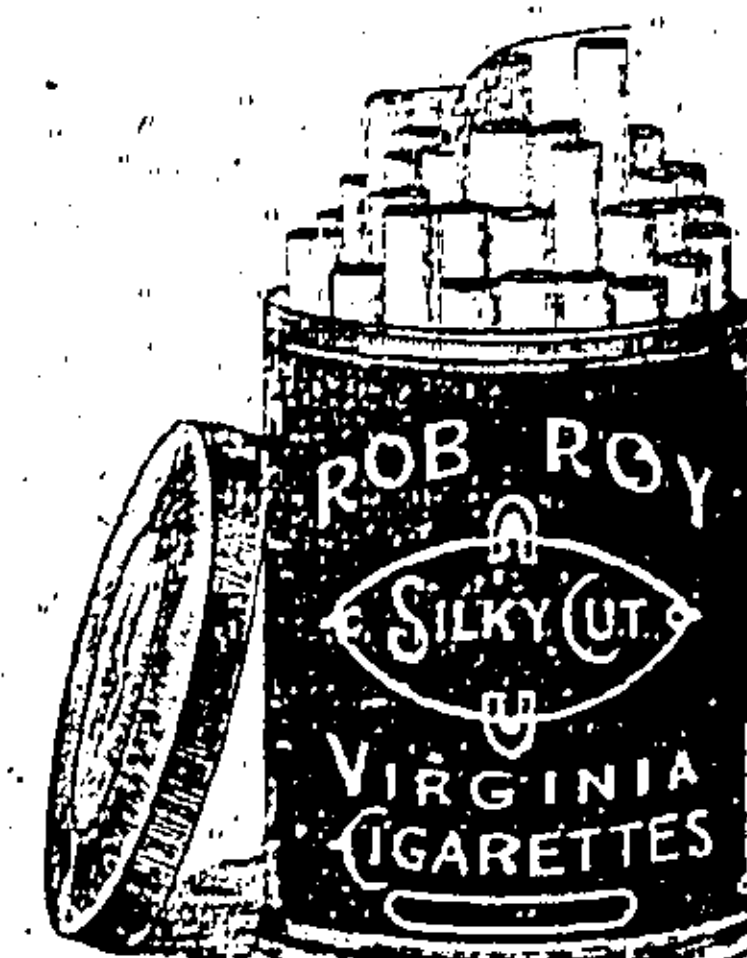
Virginian Cigarettes

&

The Cigarettes of distinction.

Rob Roy

Sunset 888



75c. per 50.



65c. per 50.

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA,

10, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO.

For MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via MANILA, SANDAKAN & QUEENSLAND PORTS

"VICTORIA" ... 5th May.

For Passage and Freight apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO.,
Agents,
113, Connaught Road Central.

367

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

April 25th.
Bengalia, Dutch str., 4,154 tons, Captain Lambick, from San Francisco, with a general cargo. J. C. J. L.
Chuen On, Chinese str., 251 tons, Capt. Chan, from Kwong Chow Wan and Macao, with a general cargo. Lee Hong.
Sinlerup, Russian str., 1,881 tons, Capt. Steinberg, from Wuhu, with a cargo of rice. R.V.L.

April 26th.
Andre Lelou, French str., 15,000 tons, Capt. Cottin, from Yokohama and Shanghai, with a general cargo. M. M. & Co.
Cadiz, American str., 2,365 tons, Capt. Wilton, from Saigon, with a cargo of rice. Robert Dollar & Co.
Gheung Shing, British str., 1,209 tons, Capt. van Gortlandt, from Tientsin and Tsingtau, with a general cargo. J. M. & Co.
Japan, Swedish str., 3,202 tons, Captain Paulsen, from Singapore, with a general cargo. Swedish Trading Co.
Kama Maru, Japanese str., 1,193 tons, Capt. Matsuo, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal. M.B.K.
Korea Maru, Japanese str., 5,100 tons, Capt. Jin, from Nagasaki, with a general cargo. T.K.K.
Loong Sang, British str., 1,092 tons, Capt. Simpson, from Manila, with a general cargo. J. M. & Co.
Luce, British str., 1,167 tons, Captain Gardner, from Shanghai, with a general cargo. Bink Line.
Producers, Norwegian str., 743 tons, Capt. Wynnes, from Wuhu, with a cargo of rice. K. Larsen.
Shanghai, British str., 1,568 tons, Capt. Monkman, from Canton, with a general cargo. B. & S.
Sinkiang, British str., 1,616 tons, Capt. Barkin, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo. B. & S.
Taiwan, British str., 1,578 tons, Capt. Ansell, from Hongkong, with a cargo of coal. B. & S.
West Lushan, American str., 1,529 tons, Capt. Tibbets, from Manila, with a general cargo. Pacific Mail.

CLEARANCES.

April 27th.
Chonghai, for Haiphong.
Harbour, for Canton.
Honghai, for Chefoo.
Yamato, for Seattle.

April 28th.
Anakusa Maru, for Keelung.
Chienan, for Penang.
Fan Sing, for Saigon.
Foehai, for Newchwang.
Fu Lee, for Chefoo.
Hop Sang, for Shanghai.
Nagata Maru, for Sorabaya.
Somaymaru, for Surabaya.
Shan Ping, for Hongkong.
Shan Ping, for Bombay.
Tokai Maru, for Calcutta.
Tsun, for Shanghai.
Tokai Maru, for Keelung.
Tsintai, for Batavia.
Wing Sang, for Kwong Chow Wan.
Wing Sang, for Haiphong.

April 29th.
Glenn, for Shanghai.
Kwong, for Shanghai.
Piem, for Shanghai.
Togonki Maru, for T. Kao.
Yokohama Maru, for London.

April 30th.
Andre Lelou, for Marseilles.
Chienan, for Hongkong.
Chienan, for Chingwan-tao.
Chuen On, for Kwong Chow Wan.
Grouten, for Haiphong.
Hank Pao, for Adelaide.
Japan, for Manila.
Kama Maru, for Hongkong.
Kang Hing, for Shanghai.
Kwong Sang, for Canton.
Meat, for London.
Nippon, for Haiphong.
Oni Maru, for Fuzhou.
Pandora, for Canton.
Ralph Muller, for Canton.
Schin, for Wuhu.
Sinlerup, for Canton.
Sinkiang, for Canton.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. *Dunera* left Singapore for this port on the 25th inst. at 10.30 a.m., and is due here on the 29th inst. at about 4 p.m.
 The R.M.S. *Raposa* of Russia left Shanghai on April 26th, and is due at Manila on April 29th.
 The s.s. *Nethen* left Yokohama on April 24th, and is due at Vancouver on May 15th.
 The American and Manchurian Line s.s. *Kamoh*, from New York, sailed from Manila on the 26th inst., and is due to arrive here on the 29th inst.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Nikko Maru* (Australia line) left Nagasaki for this port on April 25th, and is expected here on April 29th.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Andre Lelou*, on April 26th:—
 Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mr. Scillingo, Mrs. d'Orville, Mr. and Mrs. Gook, Mr. Hollabough, Mr. Lowmes, Mr. Brokman, Mrs. Murato, Mr. R. Luther, Mr. Belibas, Mr. Laffond, Mr. Zinnmaster, and Mr. Kadoutzeff.

WEATHER REPORT.

April 26th, at 12.33.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok.
 Pressure has decreased slightly at Weihaiwei, and increased slightly to moderately over Formosa and the China Coast; it remains stationary in the Philippines.

An anti-cyclone of moderate intensity has developed to the north of the Yangtze.
 Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day: 1.75 inch. Total since January 1st, 11.76 inches, against an average of 10.53 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District. Forecast.
 Hongkong to Gap Rock. N.E. winds, fresh, cloudy, occasional rain.
 Formosa Channel. No. 1.
 South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock. No. 1.
 South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hailan. No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, April 26th.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 2 p.m.	at 8 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.86	29.91	29.93
Temperature	81	87	88
Humidity	88	81	82
Wind Direction	NE	ENE	ENE
Force	2	2	3
Weather	off	2	0
Rain	1.52	—	0.84

Highest open air Temperature on 26th 73.
 Lowest open air Temperature on 26th 67.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 27th April to 3rd May, 1920

Day of Month	HIGH WATER			LOW WATER		
	H'kong Time	H'ght Standard	H'ght	H'kong Time	H'ght Standard	H'ght
Tues. 27	6 24	4 0	11 14	4 1		
Wed. 28	6 29	4 0	11 10	4 1		
Thur. 29	6 37	4 0	11 05	4 1		
Fri. 30	6 45	4 0	11 00	4 1		
Satur. 1	6 51	4 0	10 55	4 1		
Sun. 2	6 56	4 0	10 50	4 1		
Mon. 3	7 01	4 0	10 45	4 1		

MARTIN'S APIOL-STEEL PILLS
 A French Remedy for Biliousness, Indigestion, and all Disorders of the Liver and Gallbladder.
 MARTIN'S APIOL-STEEL PILLS
 A French Remedy for Biliousness, Indigestion, and all Disorders of the Liver and Gallbladder.

VETARZO
 WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.
 DR. L. CLERG'S LIVER & KIDNEY PILLS
 Dr. L. Clerg's Liver & Kidney Pills are the most powerful and reliable medicine for all disorders of the liver and kidneys.

DOBBIE McINNES, LTD.

COMPASSES.

SOUNDING MACHINES, ENGINE INDICATORS

AND NAUTICAL SPECIALTIES

Sole Agents:

LANE. CRAWFORD & CO.

CP O S

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

STREAMERS	HONGKONG	VANCOUVER
Empress of Russia	May 8	May 24
Empress of Japan	May 28	June 16
Empress of Asia	June 3	June 21
Monteagle	June 8	July 2
Empress of Russia	July 1	July 19
Empress of Japan	July 20	Aug. 10
Empress of Asia	July 29	Aug. 16
Monteagle	Aug. 12	Sept. 6
Empress of Russia	Aug. 26	Sept. 13
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 5
Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11
Empress of Russia	Oct. 21	Nov. 8
Monteagle	Oct. 28	Nov. 19
Empress of Japan	Nov. 9	Nov. 30

Passages Fare: Hongkong to United Kingdom.

Empress of Russia	Empress of Japan
18,550 Tons Reg.	6,000 Tons Reg.
Excesses of Asia	5,553 Tons Reg.
18,550 Tons Reg.	6,163 Tons Reg.

Fares & Sailings Subject to change without notice.

Passes and other information please apply to HONGKONG OFFICE, CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to

NEW YORK

via Panama Canal.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE" Sailing on or about Middle of May

LLOYD TRIESTINO

For SHANGHAI & YOKOHAMA

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE via SINGAPORE
 PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN & PORT SAID.
S.S. "INNSBRUCK"

Sailing on or about April 27th.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For JAVA.

For JAPAN.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

Steamship Service Trans-Pacific.

Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAI LINE OF STEAMERS.

MAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA

in conjunction with the

INDOCHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINES.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers
 "EQUADOR," "VENEZUELA" & "COLOMBIA,"
 HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
 VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.
 SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Wednesday, May 19th.

ALSO

S.S. "WEST INSKIP" ... Friday, May 14th, for San Francisco via usual ports of call.
 S.S. "WEST KASSON" ... Tuesday, April 29th, for Baltimore, via Suez and usual ports of call.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all points in the United States and Canada, also through Bills of Lading to Baltimore, Havana, Central and South American ports.

For further information apply to:—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Hotel Mansions

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Telephone 141.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan ports

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

SUWA MARU ... Sunday, 2nd May, at 11 a.m.
 TOYOHASHI MARU (calling Manila) ... Wednesday, 5th May, at 11 a.m.
 KASHIMA MARU (calling Manila) ... Saturday, 22nd May, at 11 a.m.
 FUSHIMI MARU ... Tuesday, 15th June, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

TAMBA MARU ... Friday, 30th April, at Noon.
 MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 14th May, at Noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TOYOOKA MARU ... Thursday, 27th May.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

WAKASA MARU (calling Genoa) ... Monday, 3rd May.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKEO MARU ... Friday, 30th April, at 11 a.m.
 AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 19th May, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TSUYAMA MARU ... Wednesday, 5th May.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KIMI MARU (calling Colombo) ... Wednesday, 26th April.
 TENSIN MARU ... Monday, 16th May.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YAMAGATA MARU ... Sunday, 2nd May.
 TATSUNO MARU ... Tuesday, 11th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 23rd May, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KITANO MARU ... Tuesday, 27th April, at 11 a.m.
 TENSHO MARU ... Friday, 30th April.
 YETOROFU MARU ... Saturday, 1st May.
 TOTOMI MARU ... Tuesday, 4th May.
 INABA MARU ... Thursday, 20th May, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**
 Telephone Nos. 293 & 493. ASUDA, Manager.

For NEW YORK & BOSTON.

THE U.S. SHIPPING BOARD

S.S. "DRYDEN"

MAY 10TH.

Via PANAMA.

S.S. "RADONR"

MAY 10TH.

Via PANAMA.

For freight space and particulars apply to:—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

TELEPHONE

2477 & 2478

AGENTS.

5th Floor

HOTEL MANSIONS

208

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY

HONGKONG

TO

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

DUE INWARDS ABOUT SAILING FOR LOS ANGELES ABOUT

S.S. VINITA ... May 15th. S.S. VINITA ... May 17th.

S.S. WEST NIVARIA ... June 15th. S.S. WEST NIVARIA ... June 17th.

S.S. WEST MONTOP ... July 15th. S.S. WEST MONTOP ... July 17th.

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points no Transshipment en route.

Shipside connection with the Salt Lake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

Head Office:—Los Angeles, Calif. Hongkong Office:—Prince Building, Chater R.

Branch Office:—Kobe, Shanghai. Tel. No. 1062.

Meila, Singapore. CHAS. E. RICHARDSON, General Agent for South China.

463

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART

MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on May 7th.

To SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BELAWAN DELI.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN,

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

For HAVANA & NEW YORK via Panama Canal.

S.S. "LUCERIO" April 29th.

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON & ROTTERDAM... "RAZEMBE" ... 20th May.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the

undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

or to Messrs & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

33

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For Steamer To Sail

SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHINHUA"	On 27th April	10 A.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SHANTUNG"	On 27th April	4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"LIANGCHOW"	On 29th April	11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHINKANG"	On 29th April	Noon
SHANGHAI & NEWCHANG	"HUNAN"	On 29th April	Noon
TIEN-SIN	"TIENTSIN"	On 29th April	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"KUIE SHOW"	On 1st May	Noon
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"YINGCHOW"	On 1st May	4 P.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"CHUSAN"	On 4th May	10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 4th May	4 P.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"ICHANG"	On 4th May	4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are routed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 26

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 27th Apr. at 1 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 30th Apr. at 2 P.M.
"HAILONG"	Capt. Ed. Walker	TUESDAY, 4th May, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"CITY OF COLOMBO"	via Suez	18th May.
"BURYMACRUS"	via Panama	25th May.
"HOWICK HALL"	via Suez	27th May.
"TELEMACHUS"	via Panama	10th June.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG and CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.

APCAR AND EASTERN &

AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF

WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND

LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NORE"	6,701	8th May.	Marseilles, Dover & Antwerp.
"DUNERA"	5,490	12th May.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"NOVARA"	7,022	22nd May.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"GREGORY APCAR"	4,800	27th April	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	2nd May	Sancti Spiritus, Thursday Island, Queensland Ports and
"EASTERN"	4,000	18th May	Sydney, Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"NOVARA"	7,022	28th April	Shanghai & Japan.
"DUNERA"	5,490	1st May	Shanghai.

* CALLS AT ANTWERP * CALLS MANILA.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2ft. x 4ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For further information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following C. & S. shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"WEST HARTLAND"	...	About May	1st.
"EDMORE"	...	About May	3rd.
"ICONIUM"	...	About May	24th.
"CROSSKEYS"	...	About June	8th.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"COAXET"	...	About May	2nd.
"WABAN"	...	About May	16th.
"MONTAGUE"	...	About June	10th.
"ABERCOO"	...	About June	20th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Original Consignee points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478.

Fifth Floor, Hotel MANCHESTER.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

15,000 tons, 10,500 tons, 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS and HONOLULU

"NANKING"	June 2nd.
"CHINA"	May 19th.
"NILE"	May 15th.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

Princes Buildings

O. H. BUTTER, Freight and Passenger Agent
1, House Street.

Tel. 1943

TOYO KISEN KAISHA
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	10,000	May 3rd.
TENYO MARU	12,011	May 27th.
SIBERIA MARU	11,000	June 18th. (from Yokohama)
SHINYO MARU	2,000	June 17th.
PERKIA MARU	2,000	July 5th.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VAGPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINGO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIACA, and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 7th.
KIYO MARU	17,200	July 12th.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 9th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service. Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

FREIGHT SERVICE.

Direct Freight Service to CUBA and NEW ORLEANS, via San Francisco, Balboa and the Panama Canal.

Steamer Leaves Hongkong.

CHOYO MARU ... MAY 24th.

For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager, King's Building.

Telephone 2374 and 2375.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"CORDILLERE" ... 10,000	On or about 1st May.
	"PORTHOS" ... 10,000	On or about 15th May.
	"AMAZONE" ... 10,000	On or about 28th June.

SHANGHAI (Only)

MARSEILLES via

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO.

DUEBOUT, SUEZ, PORT-SAID.

CARGO BEAT FOR EUROPE

to call at MARSEILLES, and if sufficient inducement offers, GENOA, HAVRE, DUNKIRK, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSSE,

Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HAWANA MARU"	...	Tuesday, 4th May.
"HAYRE MARU"	...	Tuesday, 8th June.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN SINGAPORE.

"PANAMA MARU" ... Friday, 28th May.

"TACOMA MARU" ... Middle of July.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SIAM MARU" ... Tuesday, 11th May.

"LUZON MARU" ... Saturday, 16th May.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"SEISEN MARU" ... Sunday, 2nd May.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"MITSUKI MARU" ... Monday, 7th June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Saturday, 22nd May.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Saturday, 6th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW, AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 2nd May.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOI.

"SUSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 6th May.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,

Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUAN"	18th May	24th May

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is on board. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

